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LUMBER PRODUCTION MAPS

FOR SOUTHERN FOREST SURVEY TERRITORY

Joe F. Christopher

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EXPERIMENT STATION

A REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN FOREST SURVEY
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FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

THE SOUTHERN FOREST SURVEY

The Southern Forest Survey, an activity of the Southern Forest Experiment Station, covers the seven States of the Station's territory--Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. This Survey is a part of the nation-wide Forest Survey authorized by the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928. Its five-fold purpose is (1) to take inventory of the supply of standing timber and other forest products; (2) to ascertain the rate at which this supply is being increased through growth; (3) to determine the rate at which this supply is being diminished through industrial and local use, and by fire, insects, disease, and other agencies; (4) to estimate the present requirements and the probable future trend in the requirements for timber and other forest products; and (5) to correlate these findings with existing and anticipated economic conditions, in order that policies may be formulated for the effective use of lands suitable for forest production.

SPECIES OF LUMBER MAPPED

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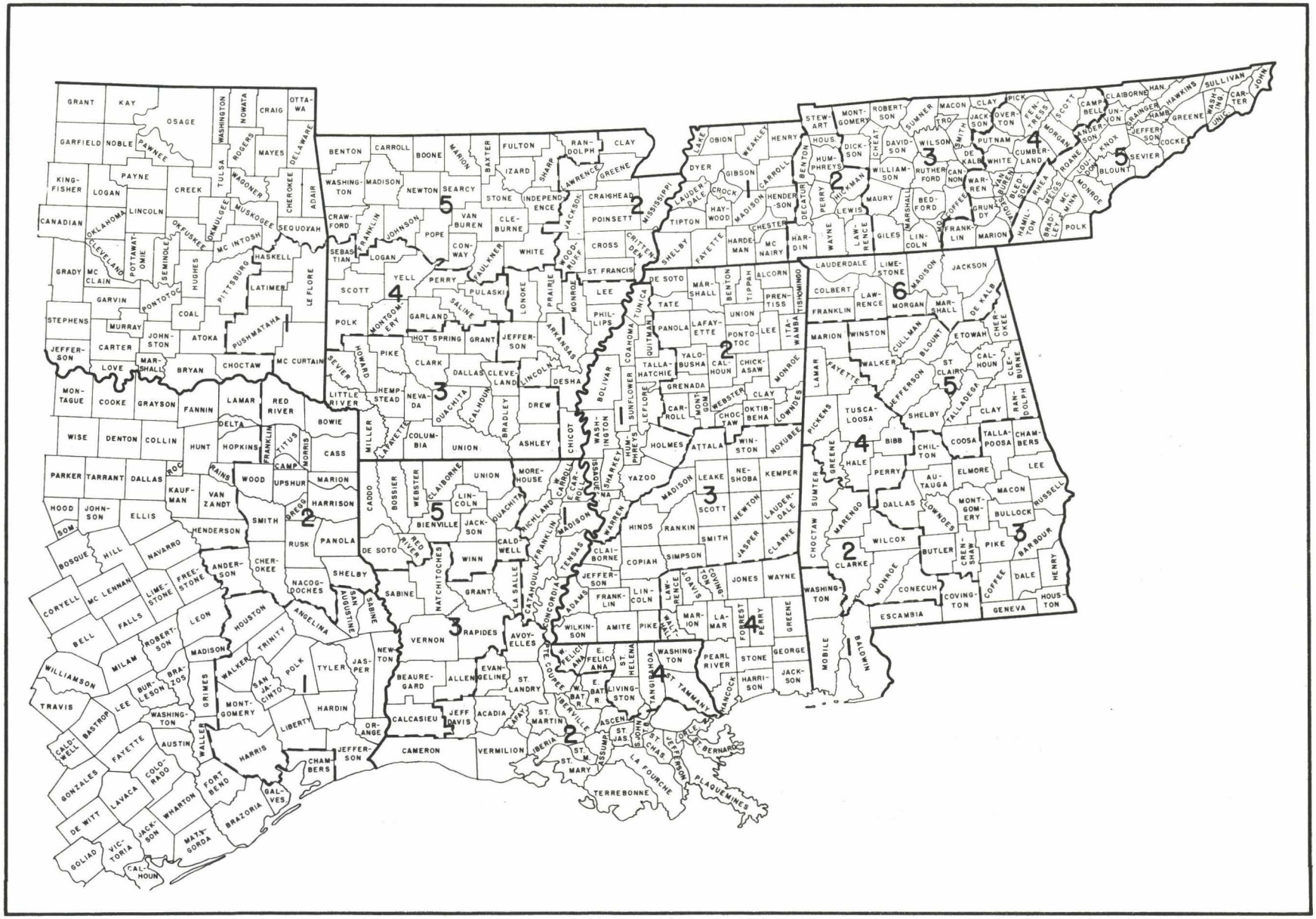

Figure 1.--Southern Forest Survey territory.

LUMBER PRODUCTION MAPS FOR SOUTHERN FOREST SURVEY TERRITORY

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Southern Forest Experiment Station

This publication describes the location of lumber production in Southern Forest Survey territory. Twenty-eight maps show where lumber of various species or species groups was produced in 1946. Since most lumber is sawn near the point where the timber is cut, the maps also suggest the distribution of standing timber.

The maps are based upon lumber production data which the Southern Forest Survey, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, collected in a complete enumeration of saw mills in the territory. Each dot on a map represents a stated production of lumber within the county. To simplify the maps, however, county boundaries are omitted and only the boundaries of Forest Survey regions are shown; the counties within these regions are identified in figure 1.

In 1947 (comparable statistics for 1946 are not available) 67 percent of the gum, 52 percent of the southern yellow pine, 40 percent of the oak, and 40 percent of the cypress lumber manufactured in the United States was produced in Southern Forest Survey territory (table 1). In addition, the territory was a major source of ash, beech, cottonwood, elm, hackberry, hickory, magnolia, pecan, persimmon, sycamore, walnut, willow, and yellow-poplar. It also produced some basswood, birch, cherry, chestnut, hemlock, maple, and white pine.

Table 1.--Lumber production by species in United States and Southern Forest Survey territory, 1947

Species	United States	Southern Forest Survey territory	Percent of U.S.
	Thousand board feet		Percent
Softwood:			
Cedar	(1/)	21,305	(1/)
Cypress	240,445	96,282	40.0
Hemlock, eastern	595,606	4,963	0.8
Pine, white	1,118,556	2,463	0.2
Pine, southern yellow	9,473,360	4,974,045	52.5
Other softwoods	16,509,431	520	(2/)
Total	27,937,398	5,099,578	18.3
Hardwood:			
Ash	106,126	27,869	26.3
Basswood	125,514	4,715	3.8
Beech	330,111	70,547	21.4
Birch	174,842	1,497	0.9
Cherry	42,006	654	1.6
Chestnut	32,887	2,934	8.9
Cottonwood and aspen	380,910	105,970	27.8
Elm	202,023	54,617	27.0
Gum, black and tupelo	407,973	238,482	58.5
Gum, sweet	803,043	577,539	71.9
Hackberry3/	14,300	13,500	94.4
Hickory	155,947	52,907	33.9
Magnolia3/	27,900	20,900	74.9
Maple	630,495	26,453	4.2
Oak	3,192,842	1,290,616	40.4
Pecan3/	15,800	15,600	98.7
Persimmon3/	700	600	85.7
Sycamore	63,296	22,843	36.1
Walnut	34,077	4,524	13.3
Willow3/	8,500	7,700	90.6
Yellow-poplar	635,521	178,731	28.1
Other hardwood	82,001	23,001	28.0
Total	7,466,814	2,742,199	36.7
All species	35,404,212	7,841,777	22.1

1/ In national statistics, all eastern species of cedar combined; virtually all cedar in the Southern Forest Survey territory is eastern redcedar.

2/ Negligible.

3/ Estimated.

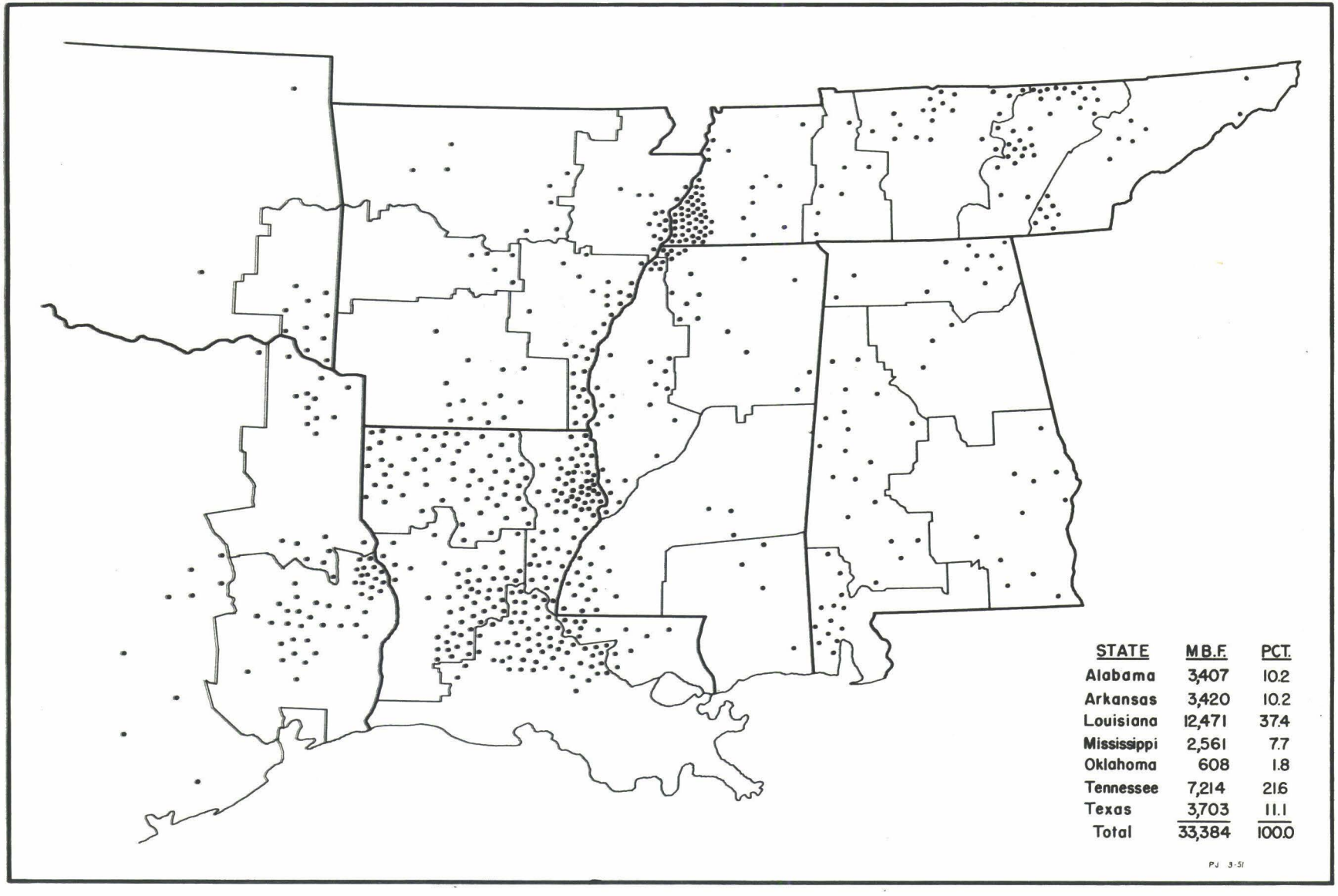

Figure 2.--Ash. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

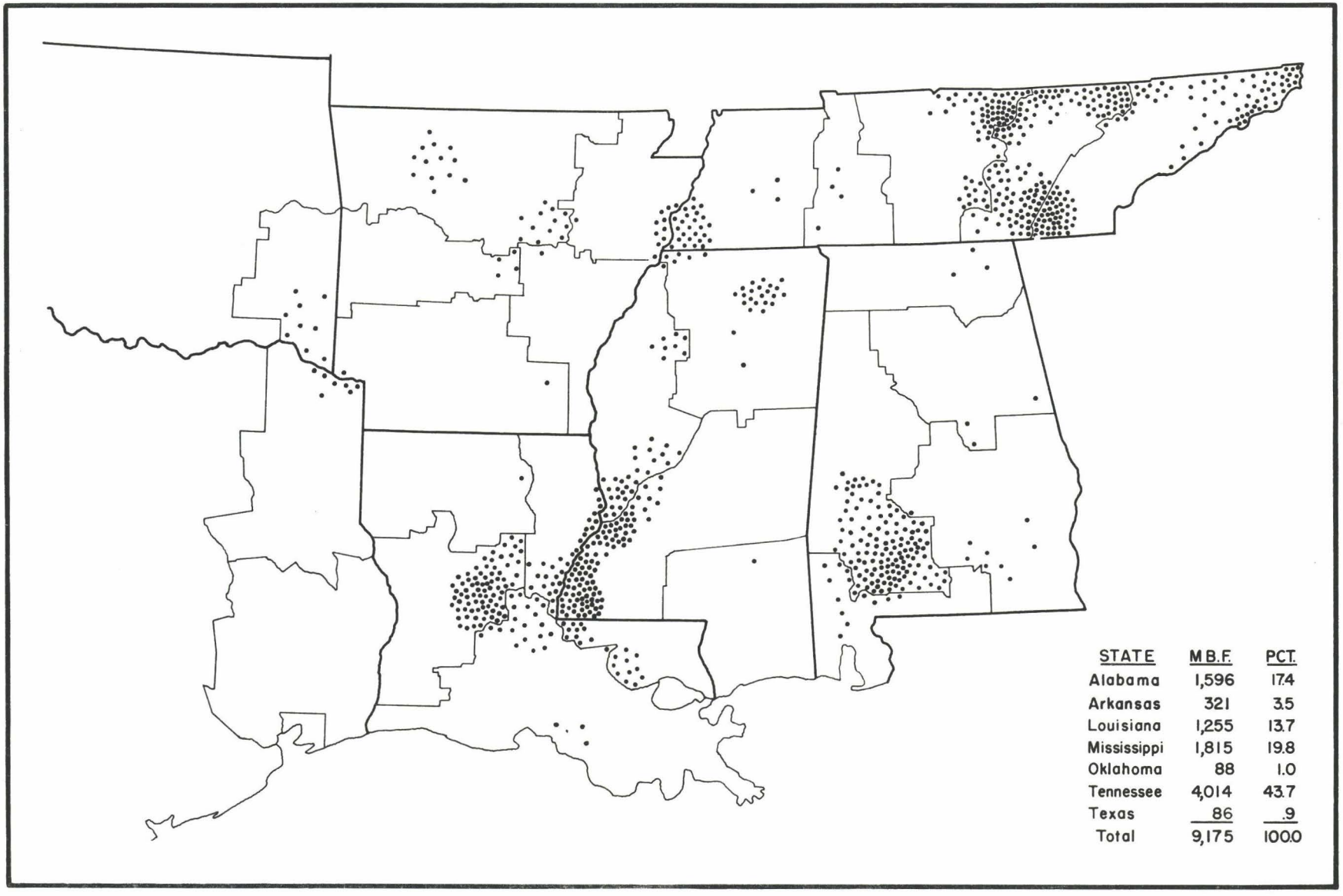

Figure 3.--Basswood. Each dot represents 10 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

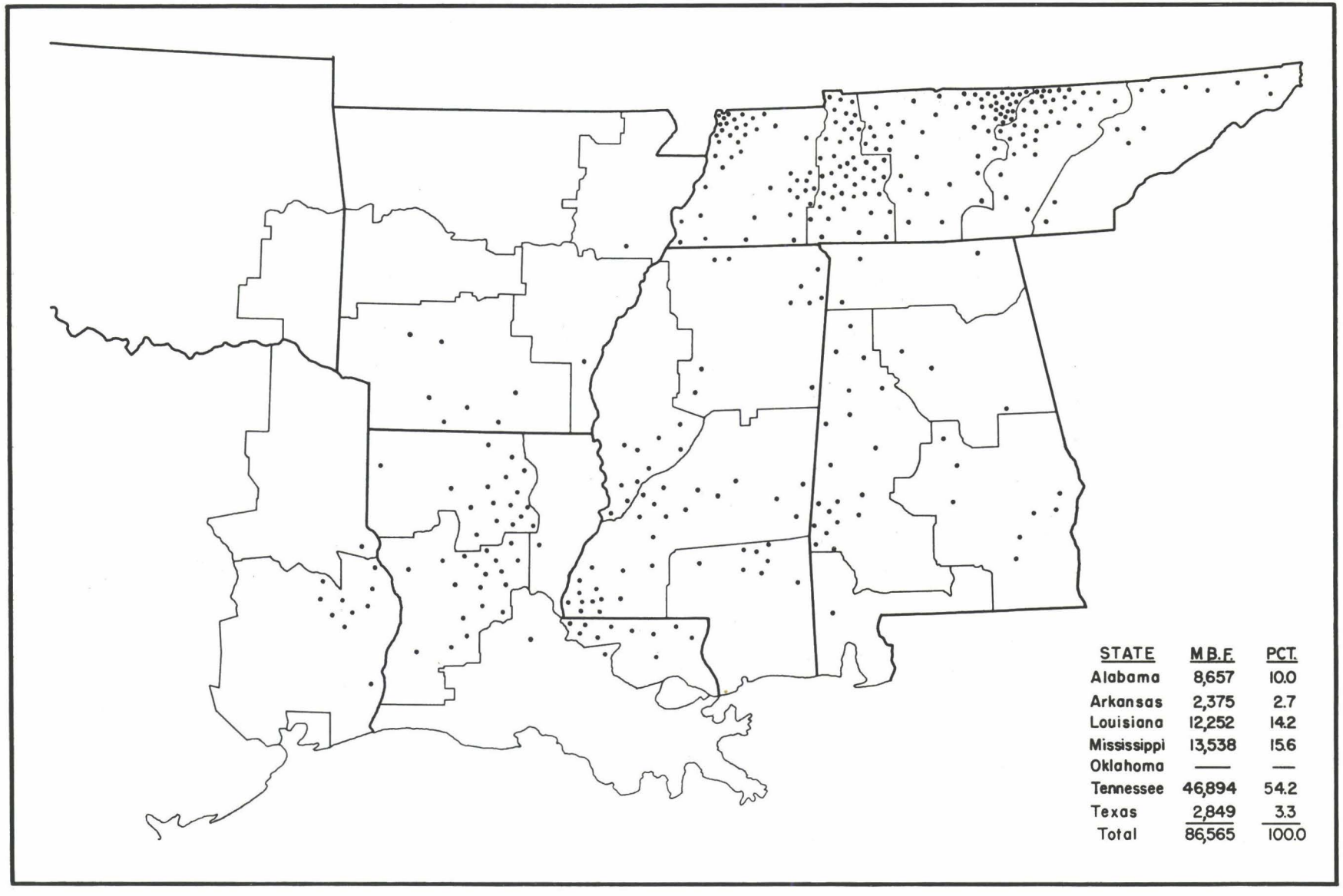

Figure 4.--Beech. Each dot represents 250 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

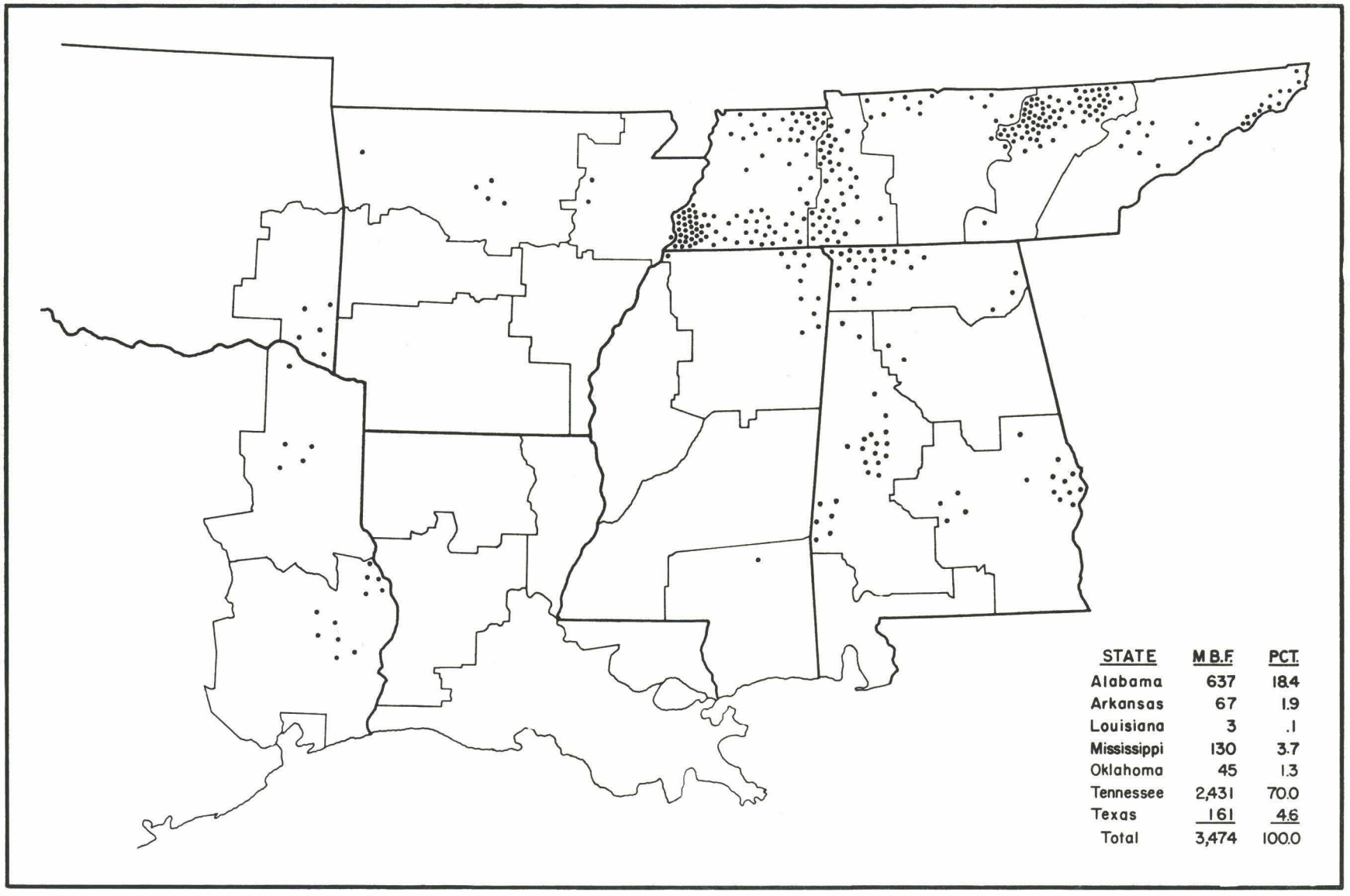

Figure 5.--Birch. Each dot represents 10 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

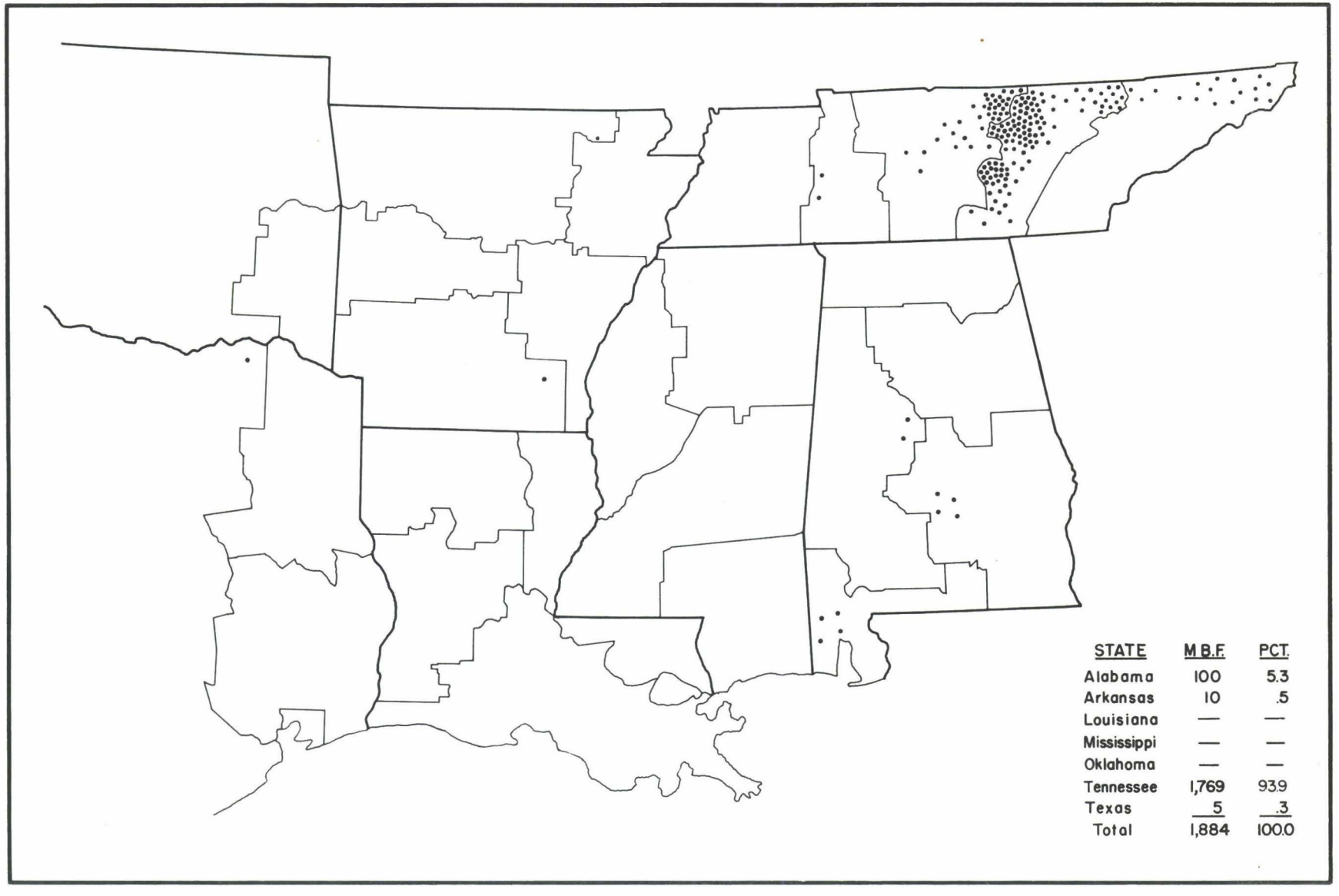

Figure 6.--Buckeye. Each dot represents 10 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

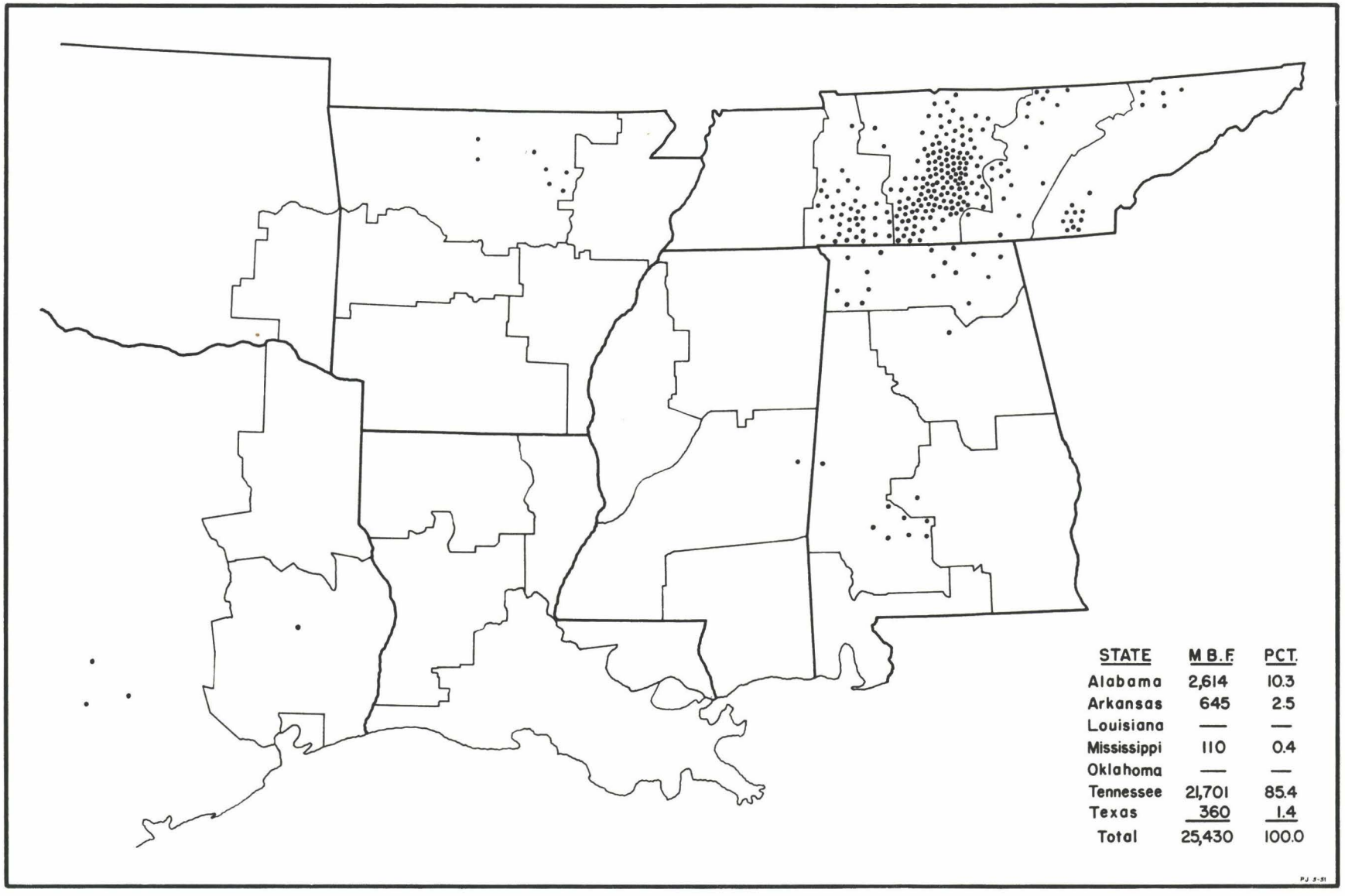

Figure 7.—Cedar. Each dot represents 100 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

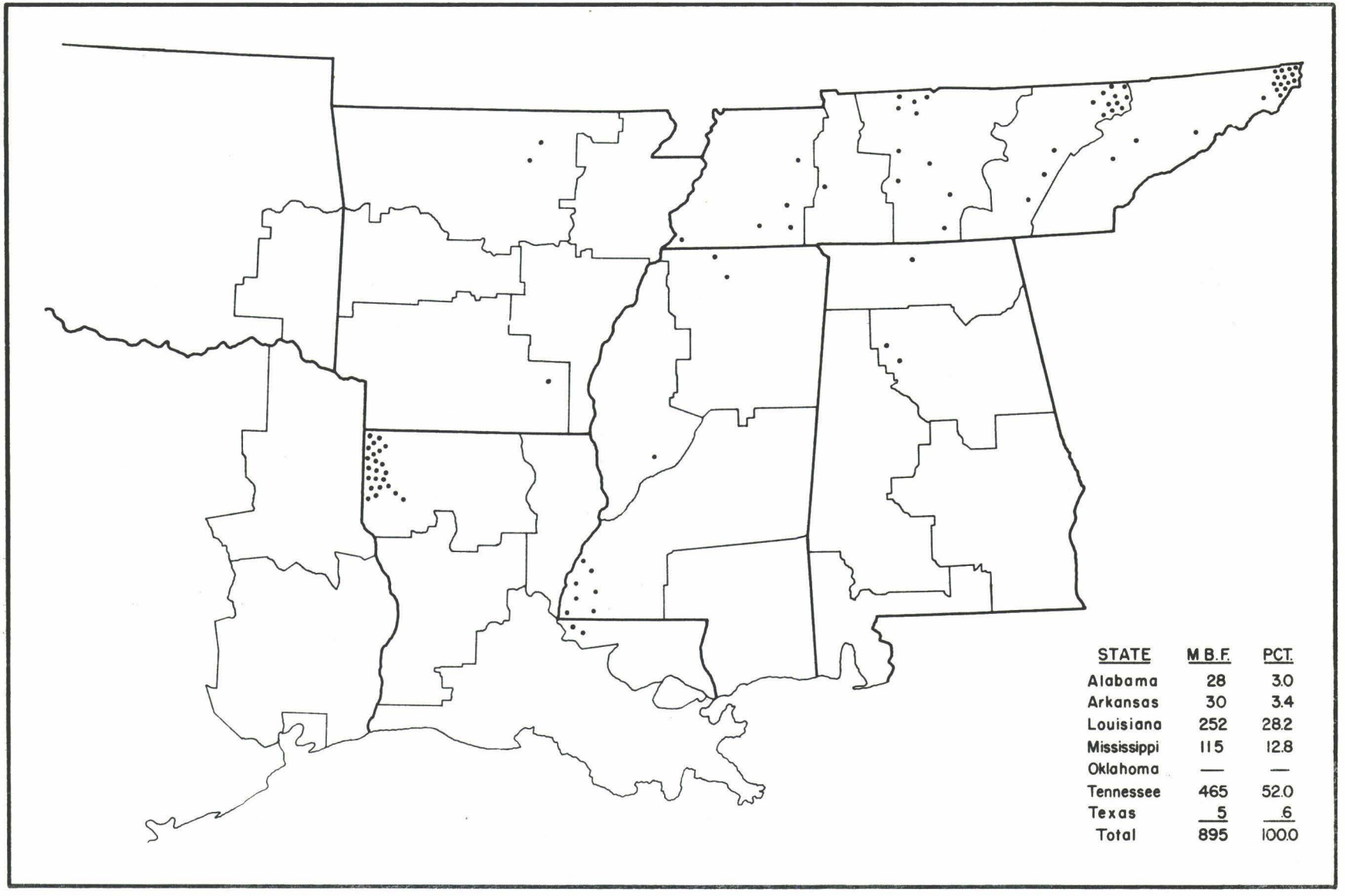

Figure 8.--Cherry. Each dot represents 10 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

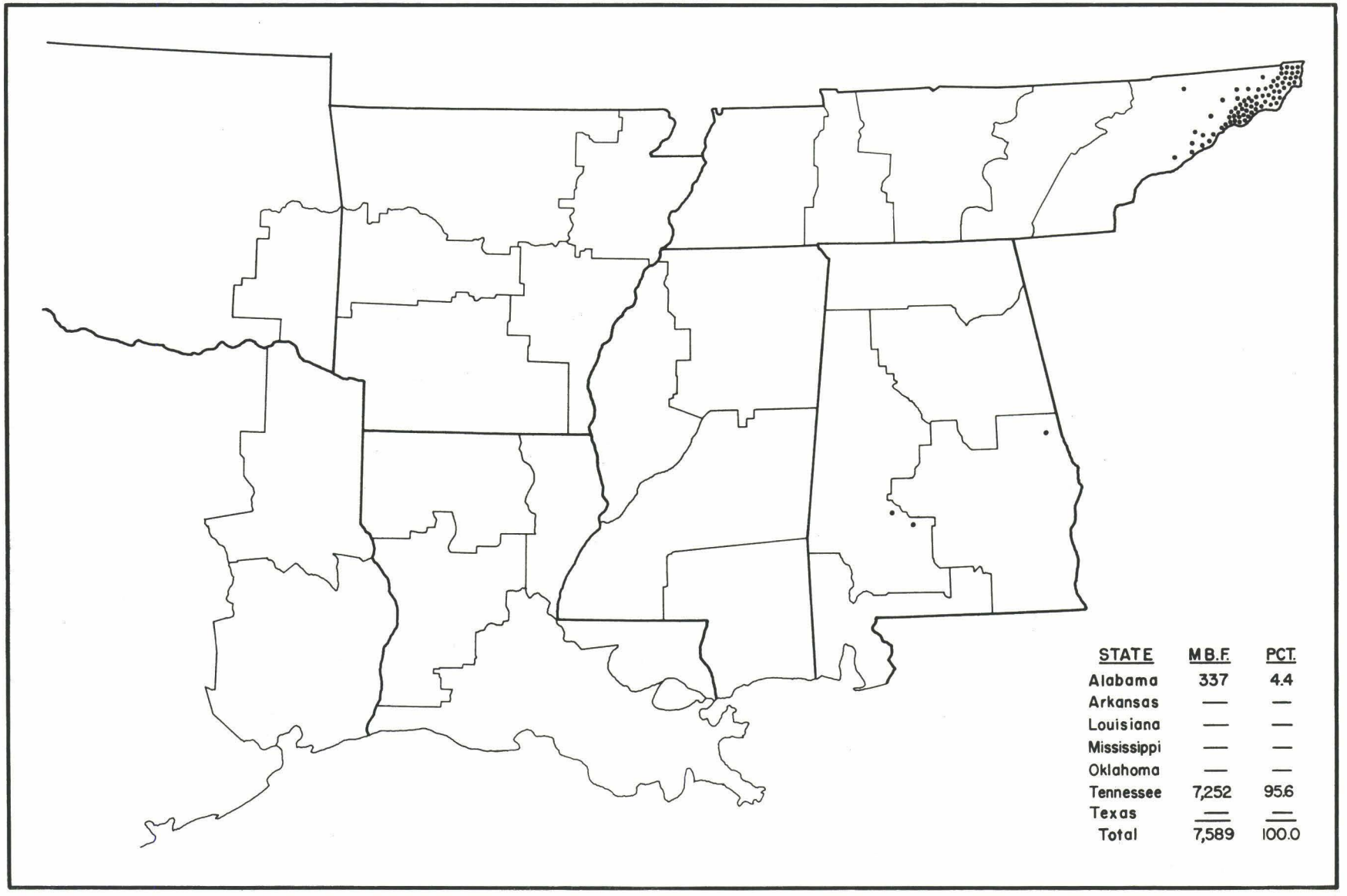

Figure 9.--Chestnut. Each dot represents 100 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

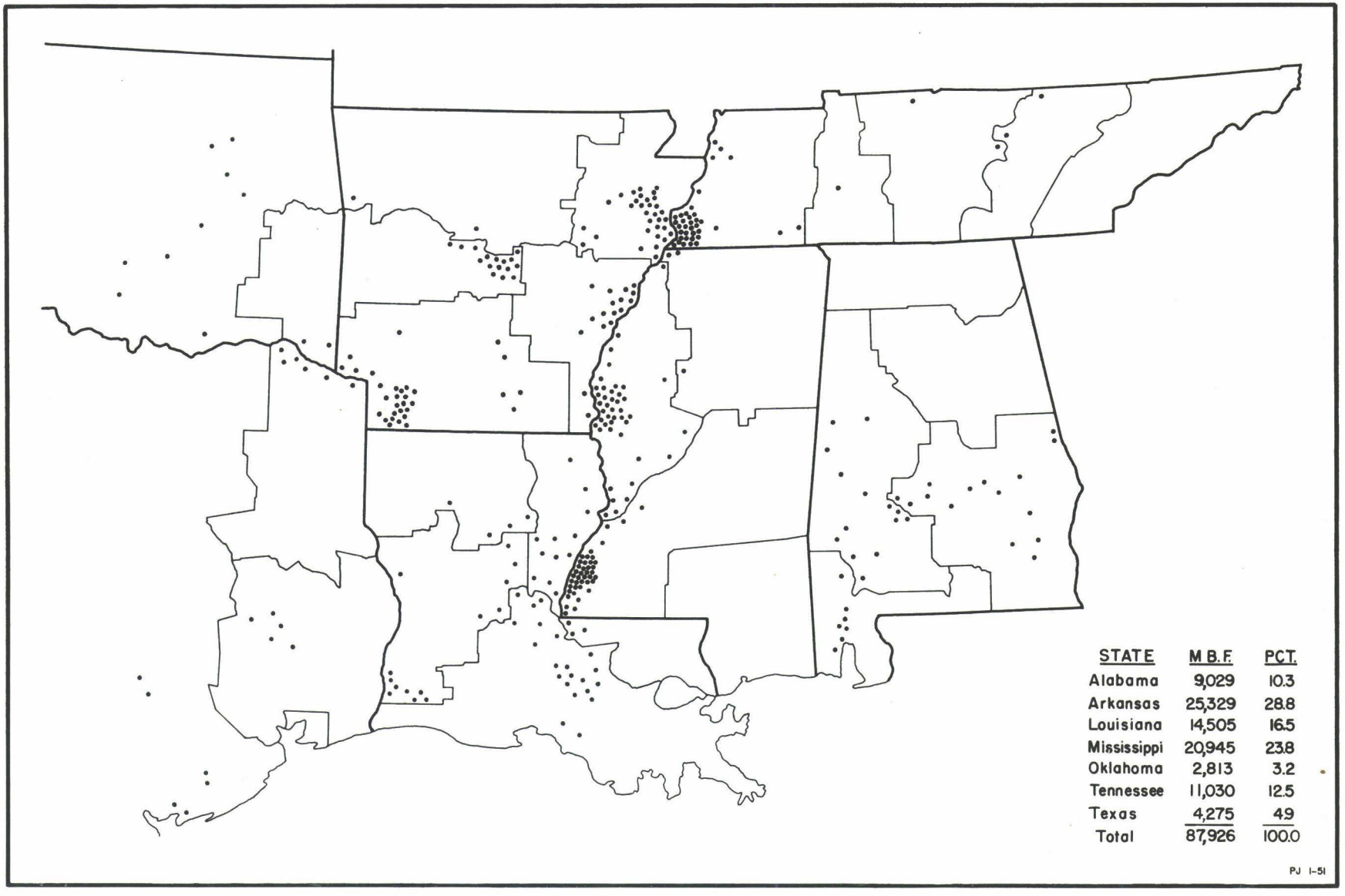

Figure 10.--Cottonwood. Each dot represents 250 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

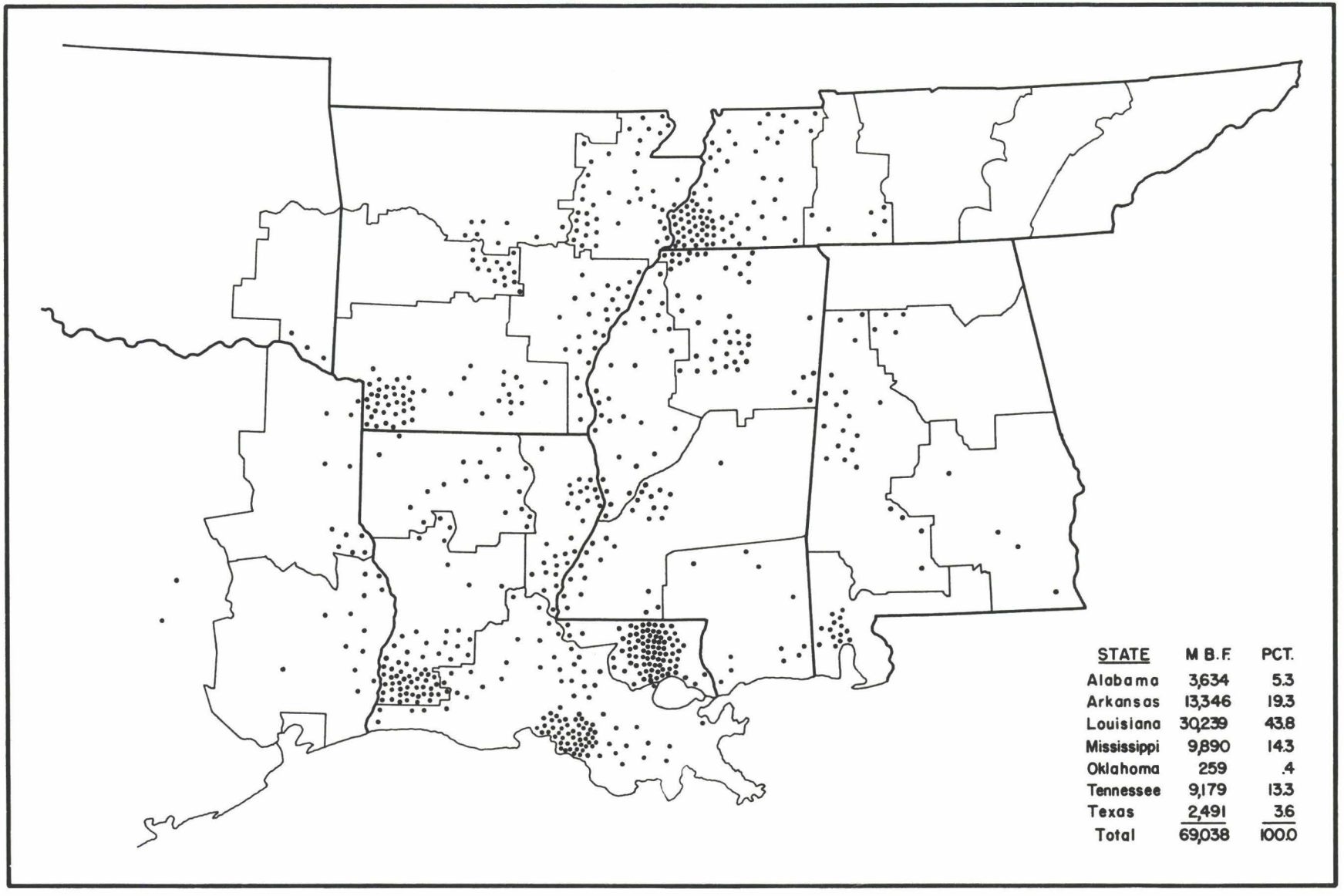

Figure 11.--Cypress. Each dot represents 100 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

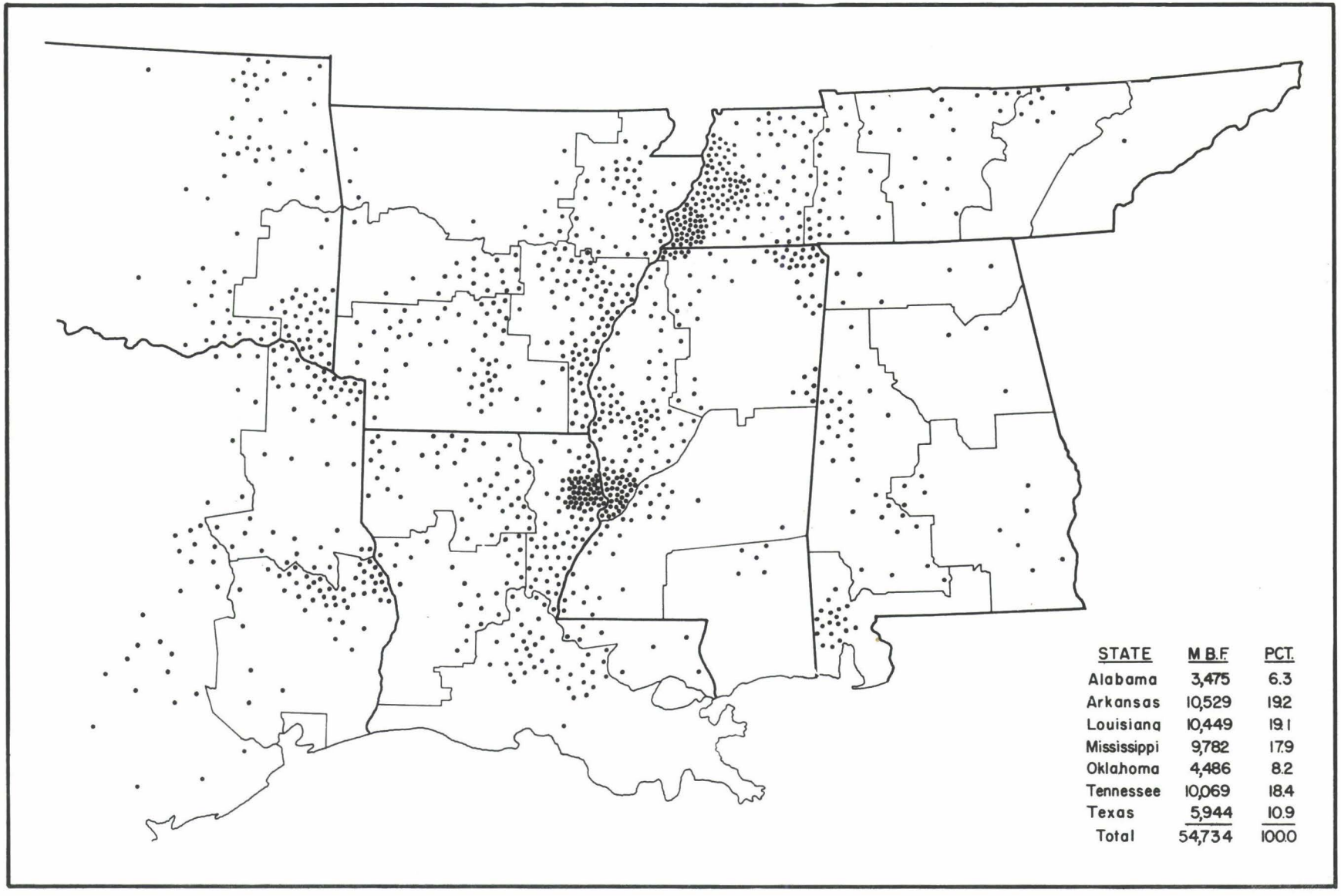

Figure 12.--Elm. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

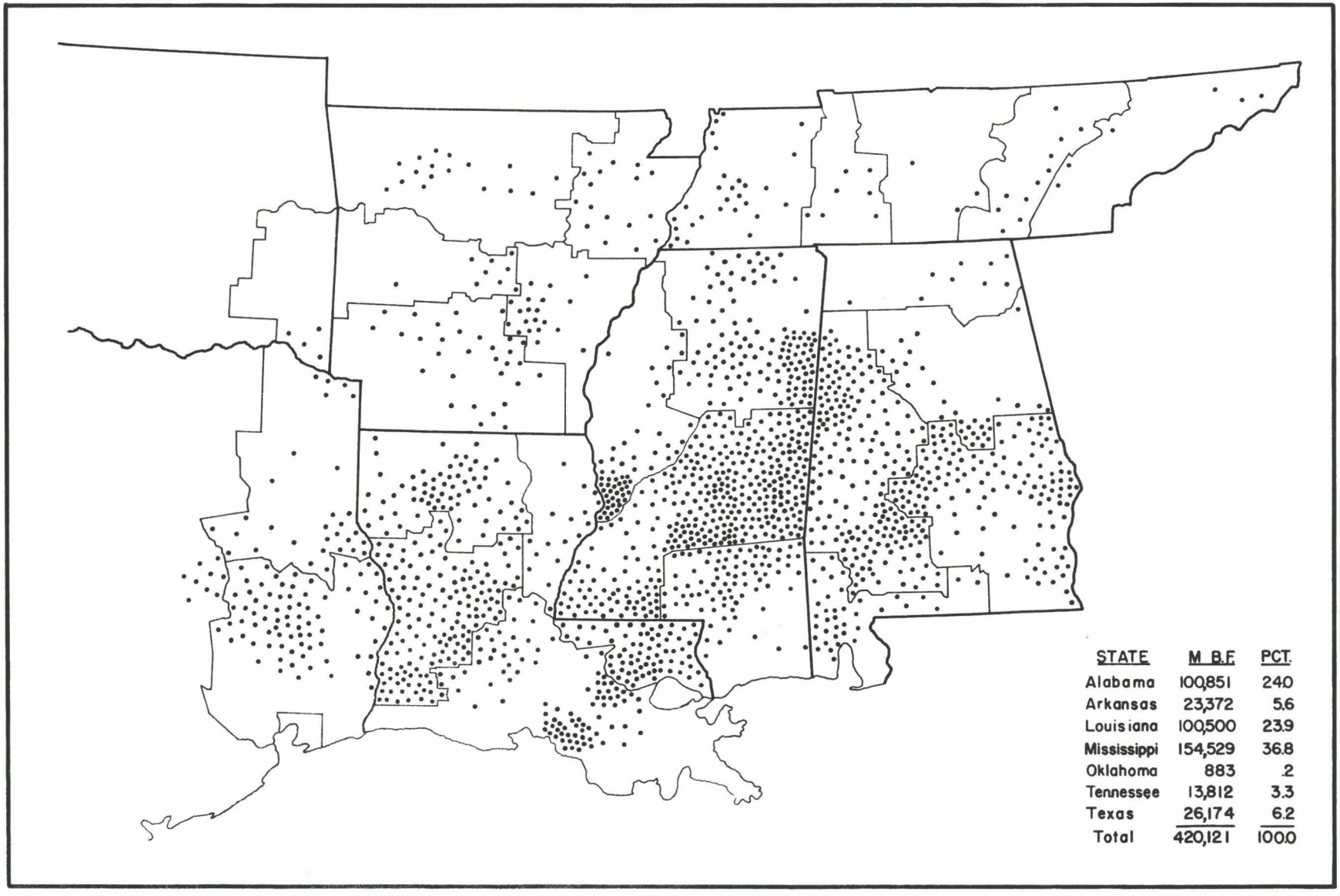

Figure 13.--Blackgum and tupelo gum. Each dot represents 250 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

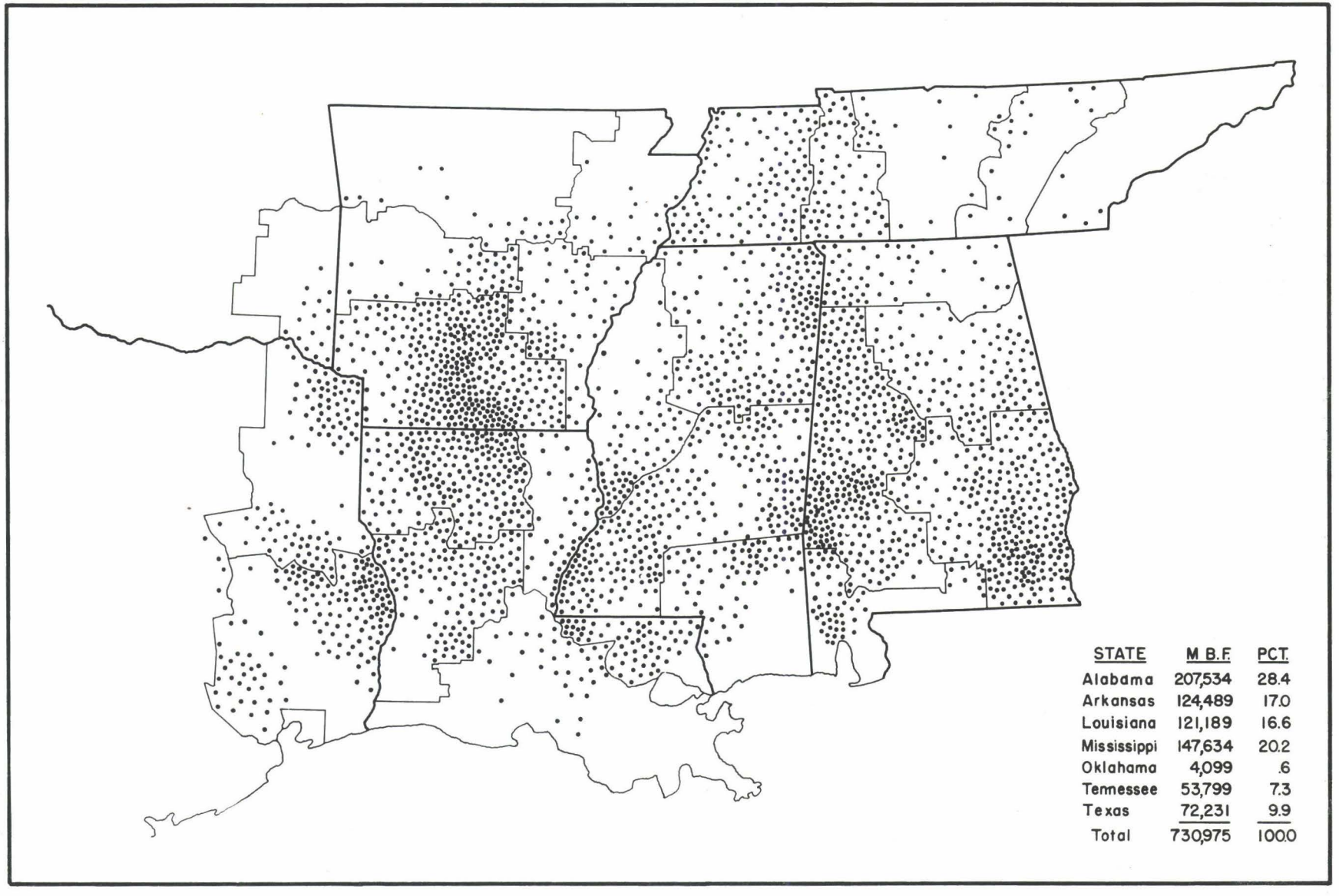

Figure 14.--Sweetgum (red and sap gum). Each dot represents 250 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

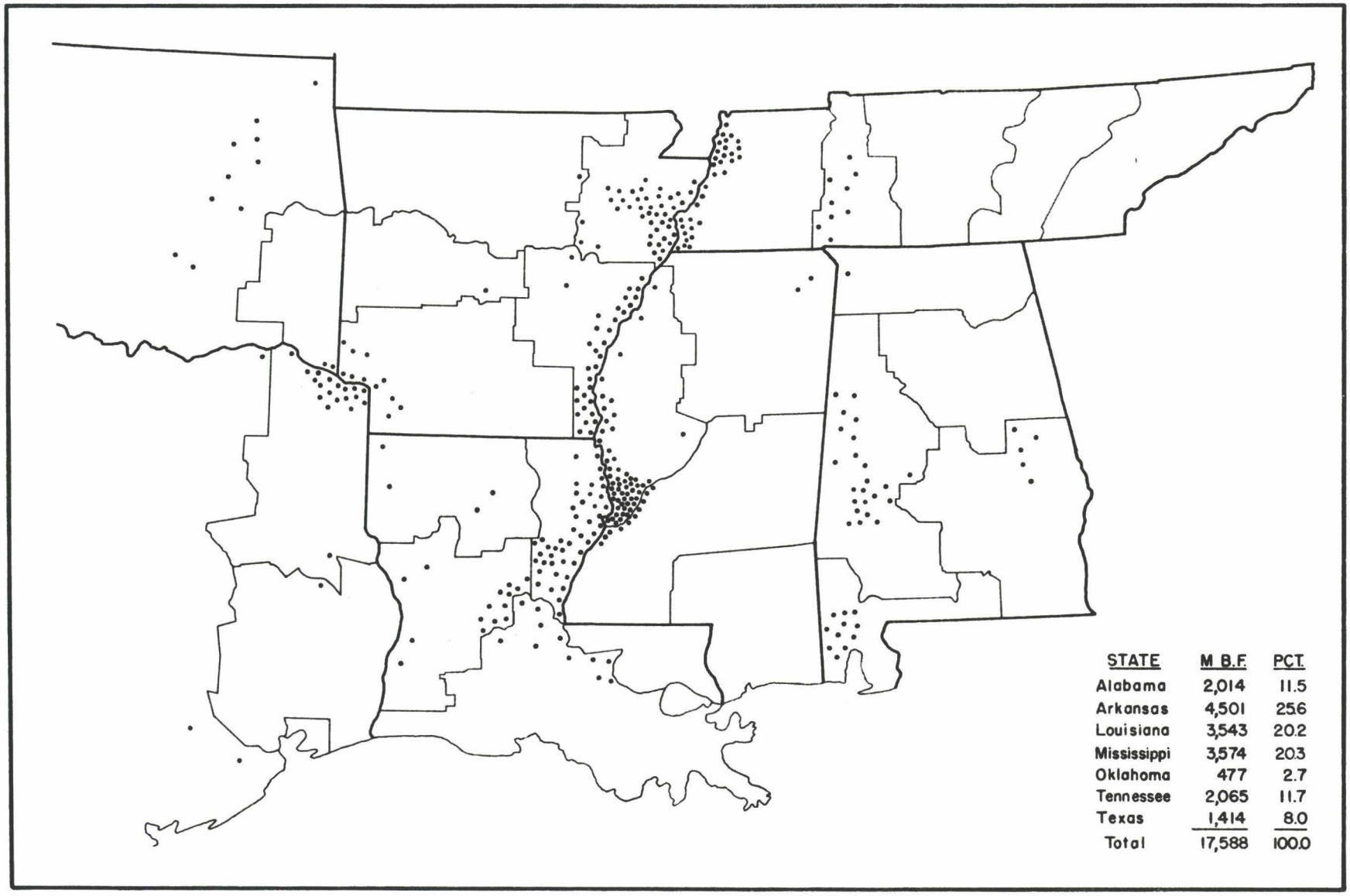

Figure 15.--Hackberry. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

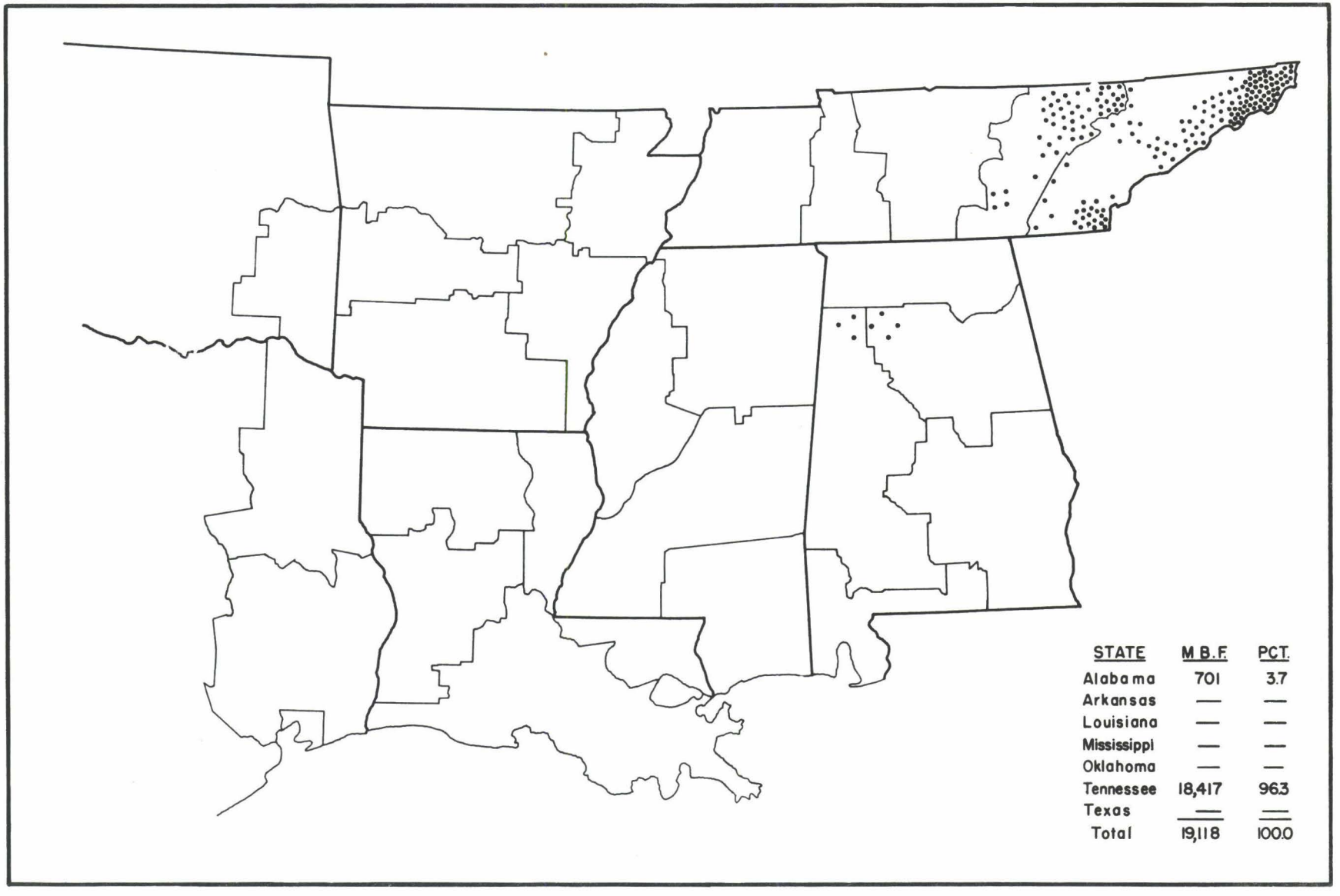

Figure 16.--Hemlock. Each dot represents 100 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

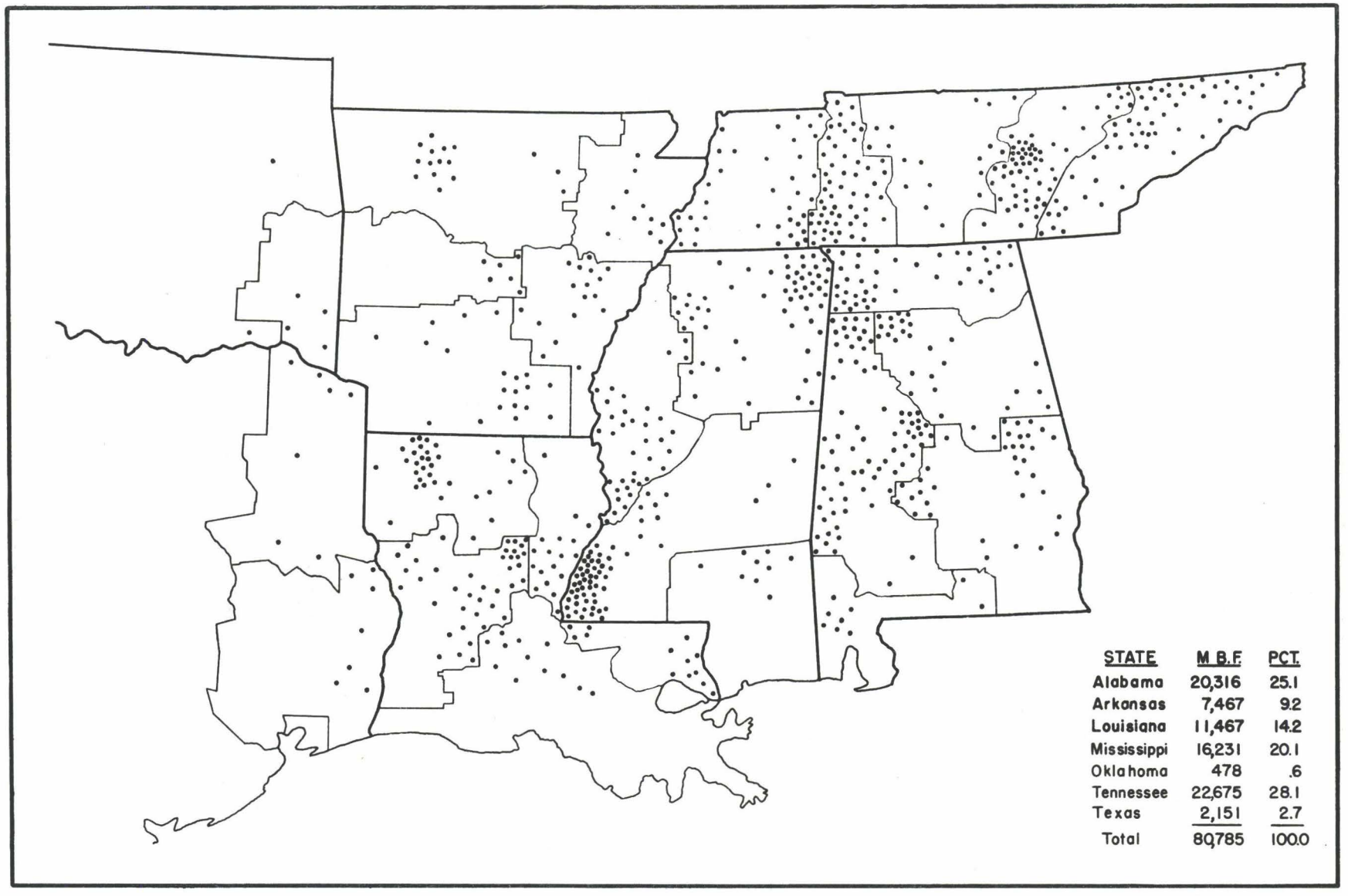

Figure 17.--Hickory. Each dot represents 100 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

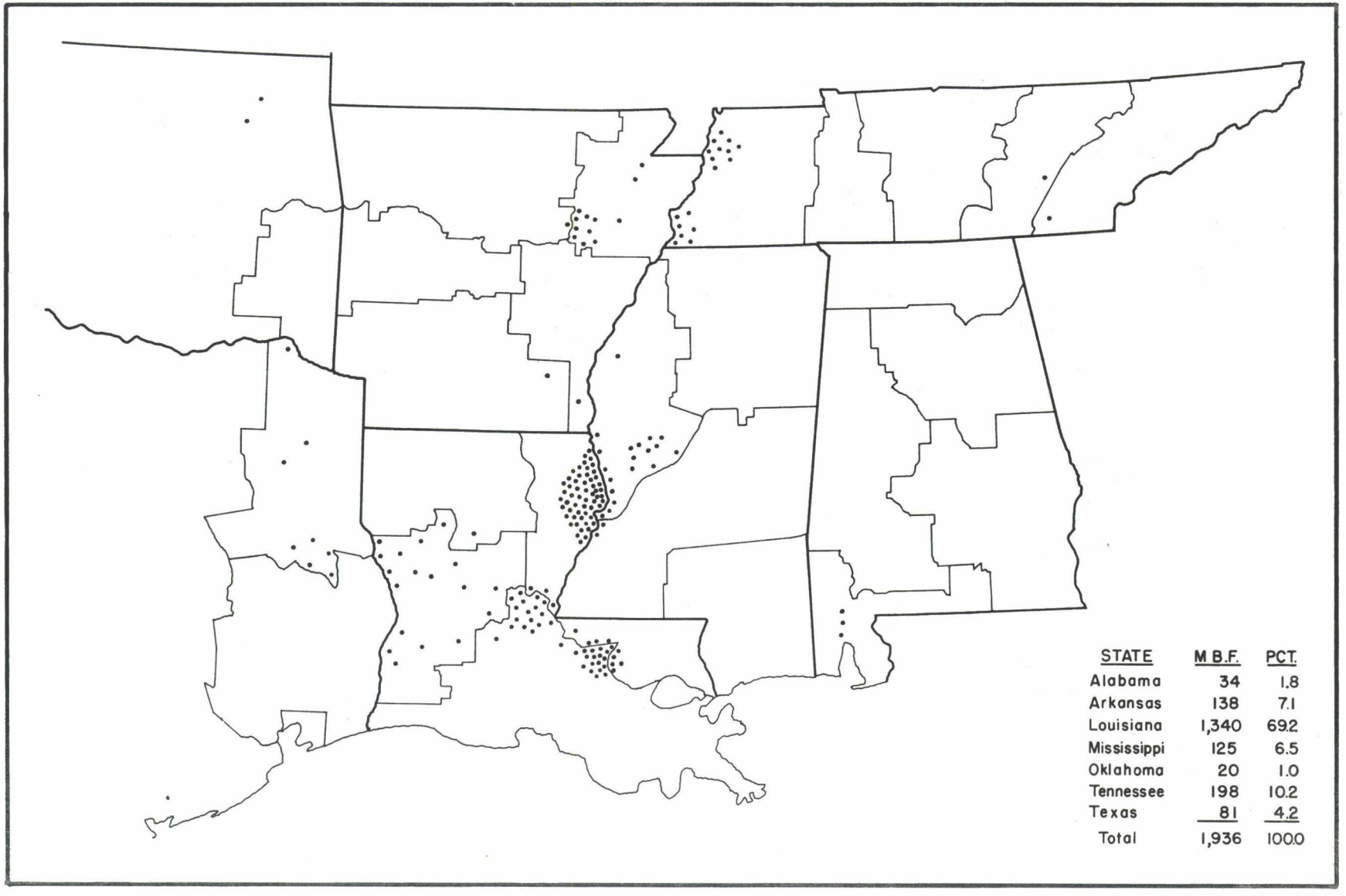

Figure 18.--Locust. Each dot represents 10 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

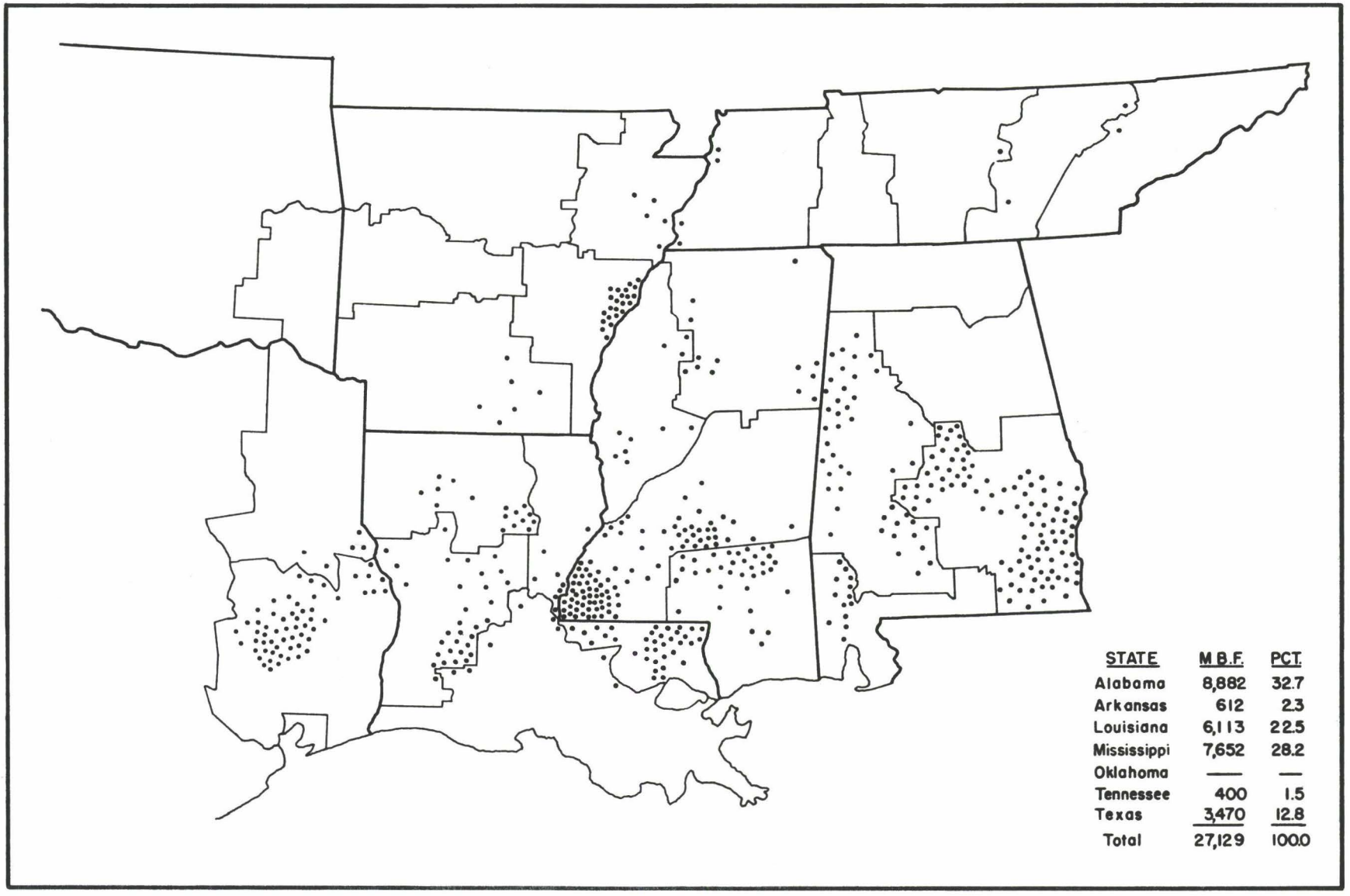

Figure 19.--Magnolia. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

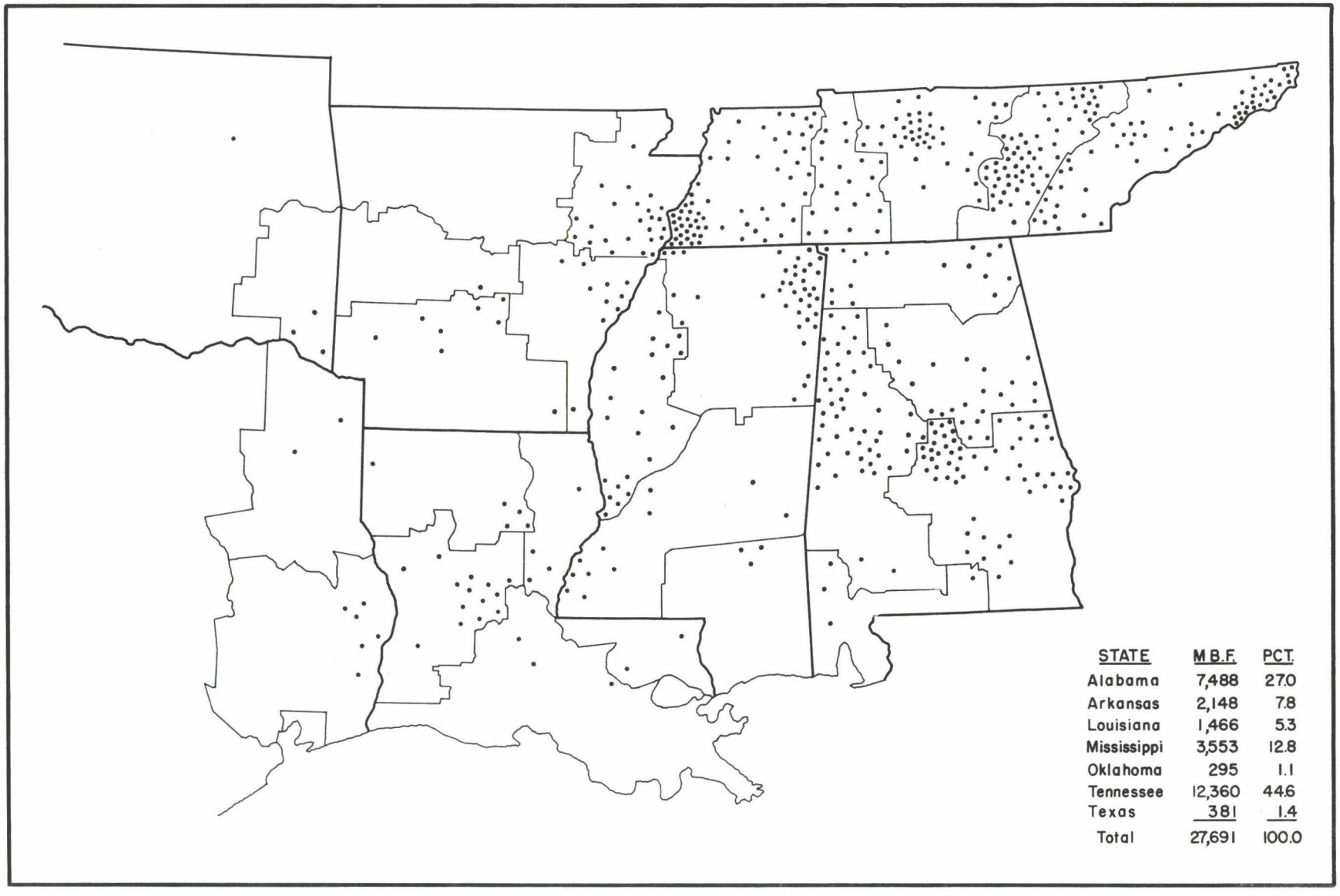

Figure 20.--Maple. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

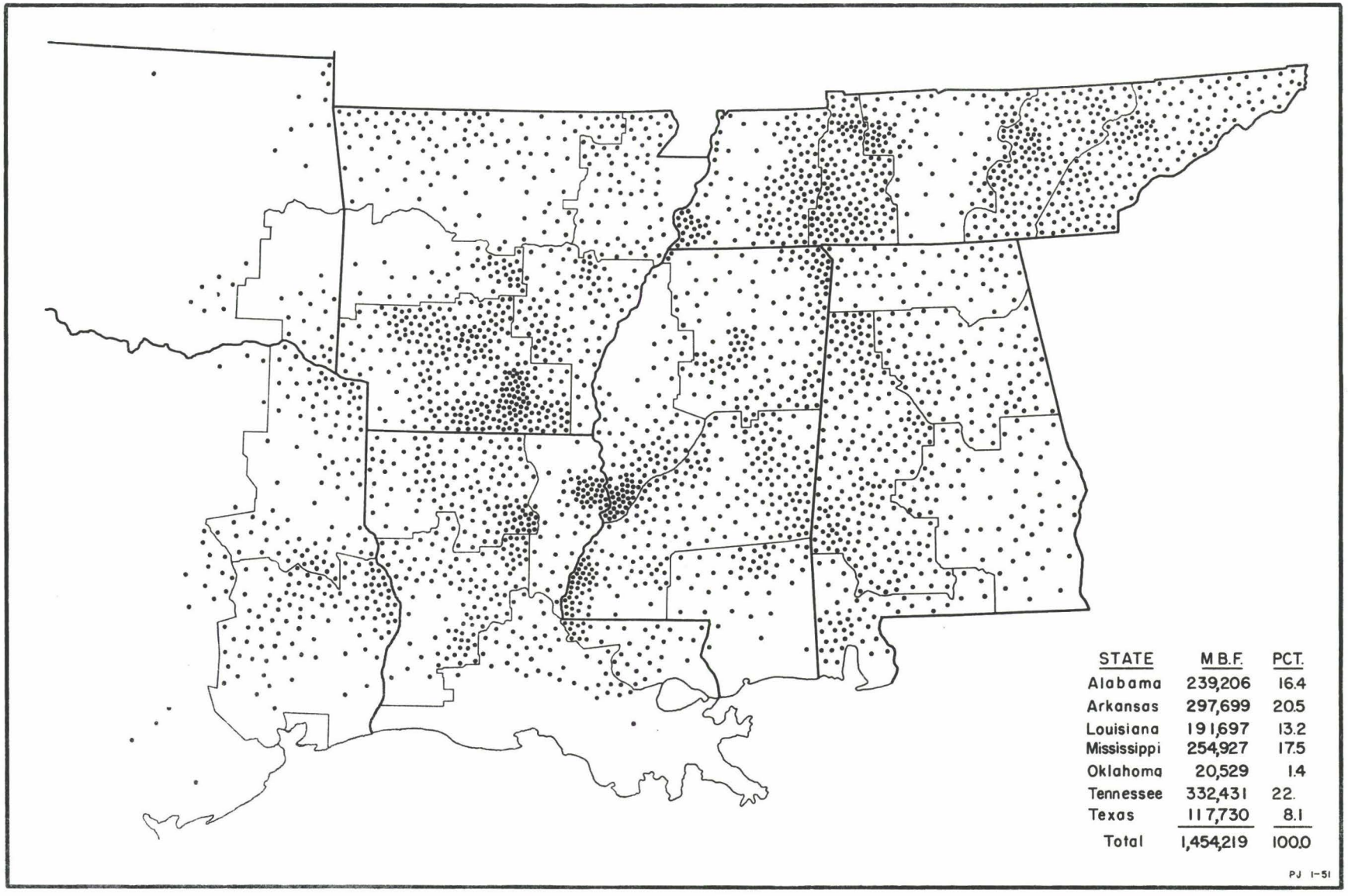

Figure 21.--Oak. Each dot represents 500 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

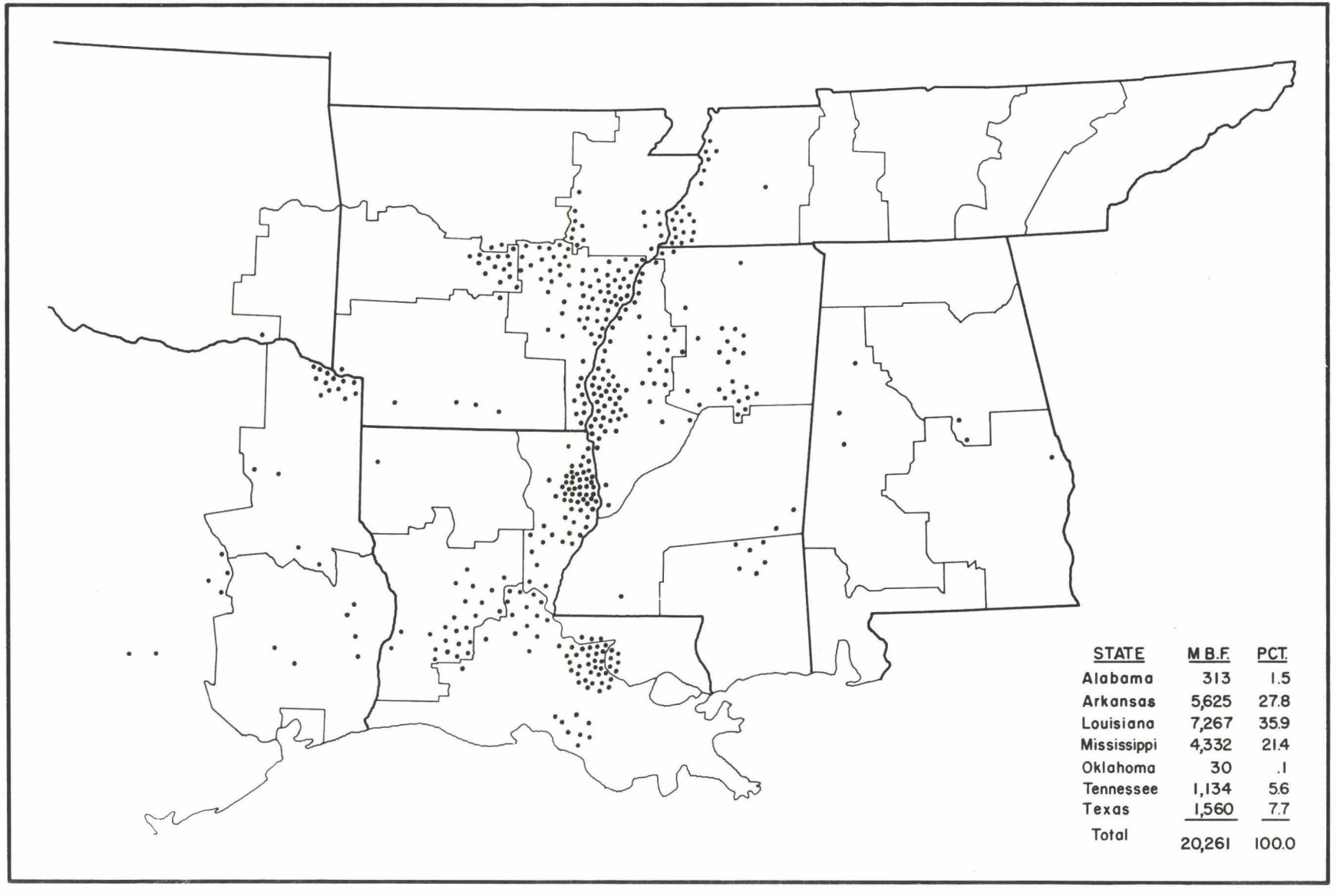

Figure 22.--Pecan. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

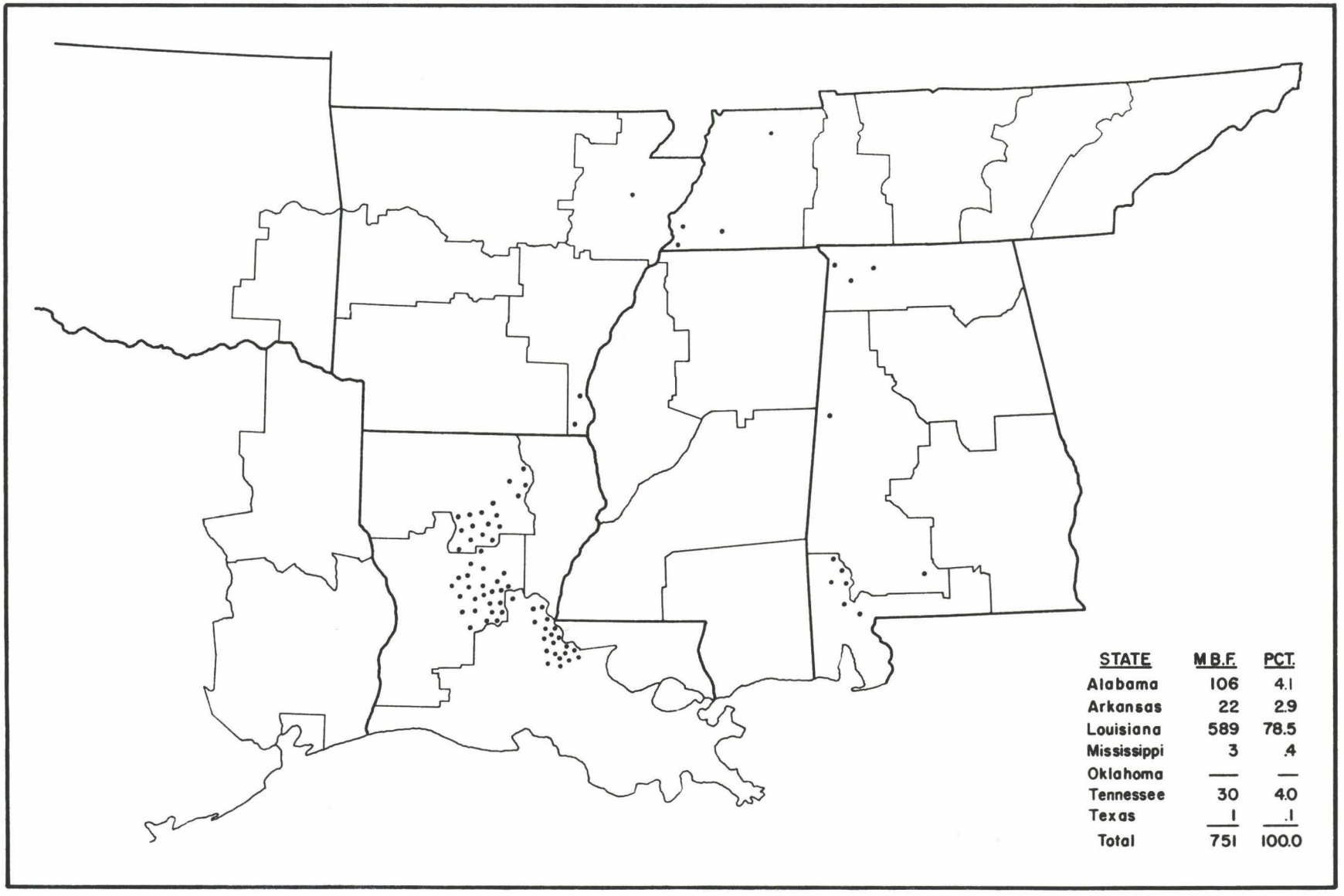

Figure 23.--Persimmon. Each dot represents 10 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

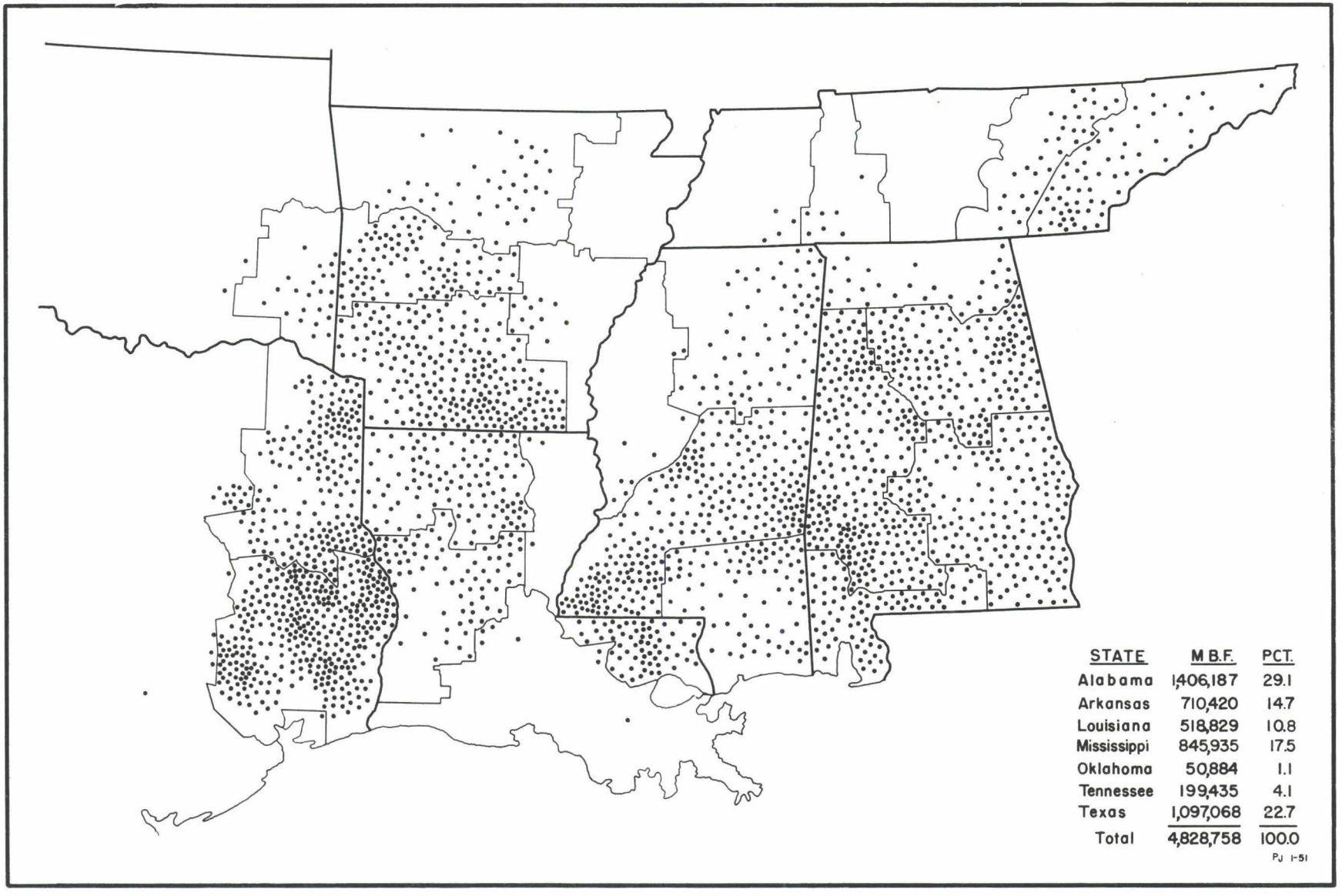

Figure 24.--Southern yellow pine. Each dot represents 2,000 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

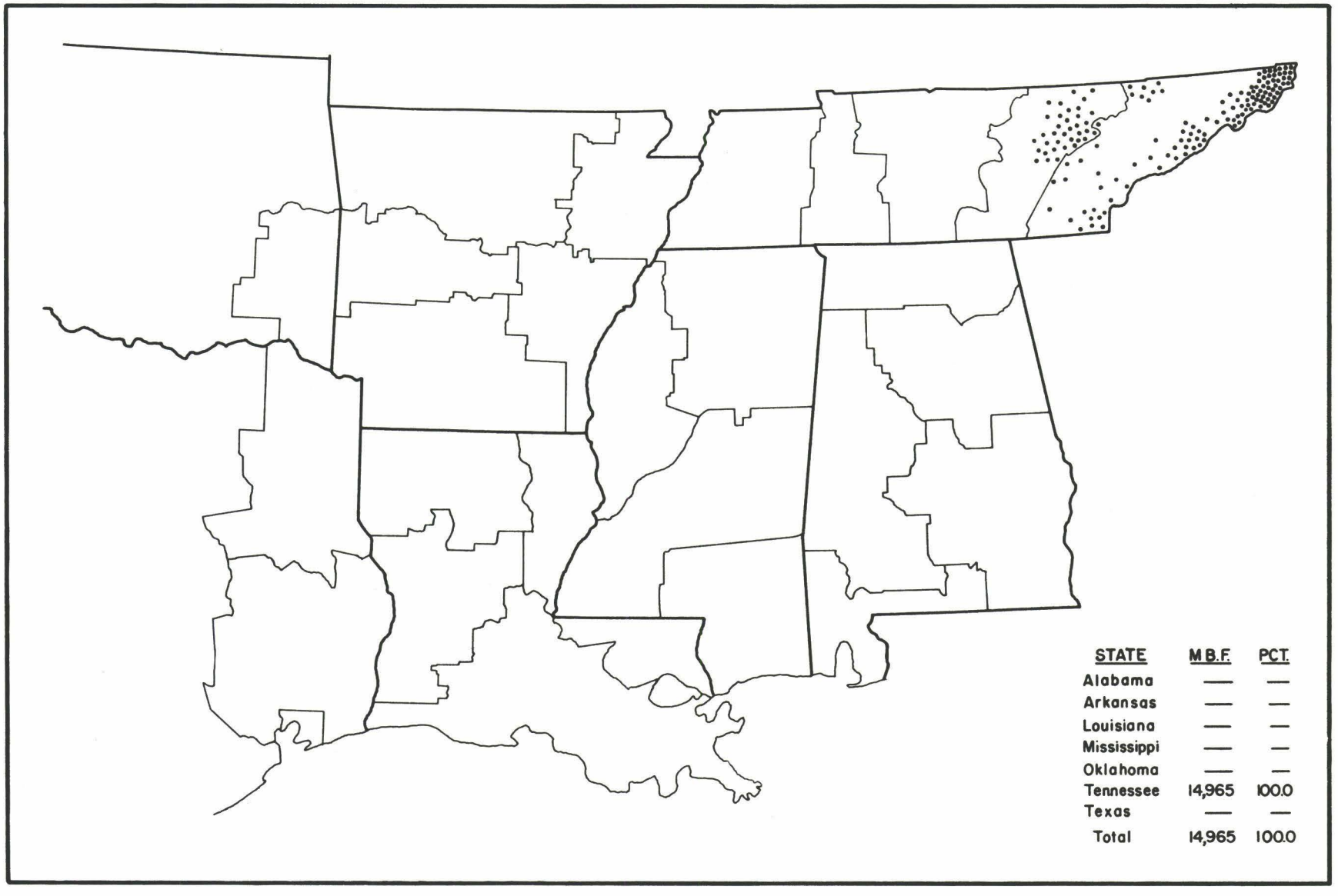

Figure 25.--White pine. Each dot represents 100 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

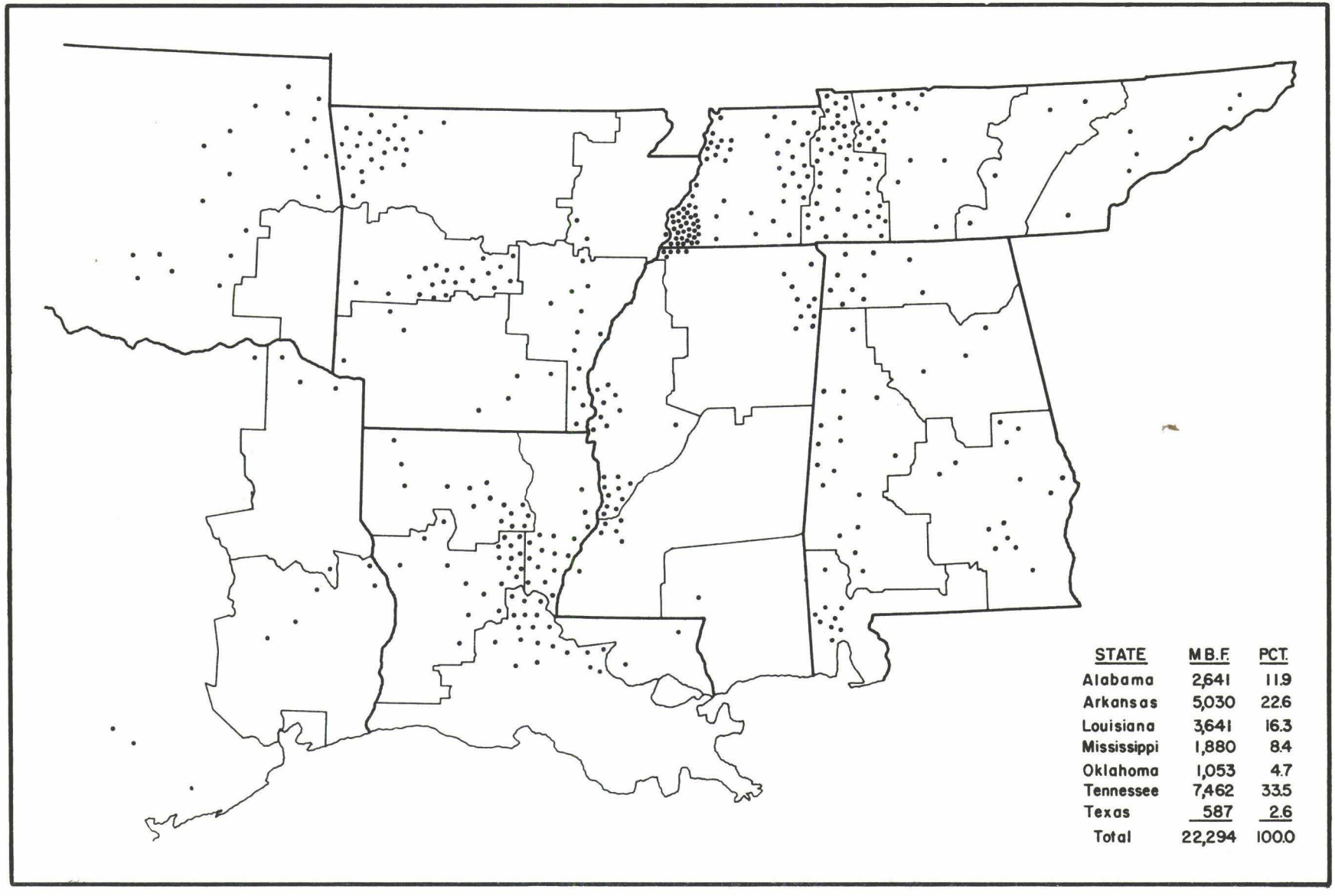

Figure 26.--Sycamore. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

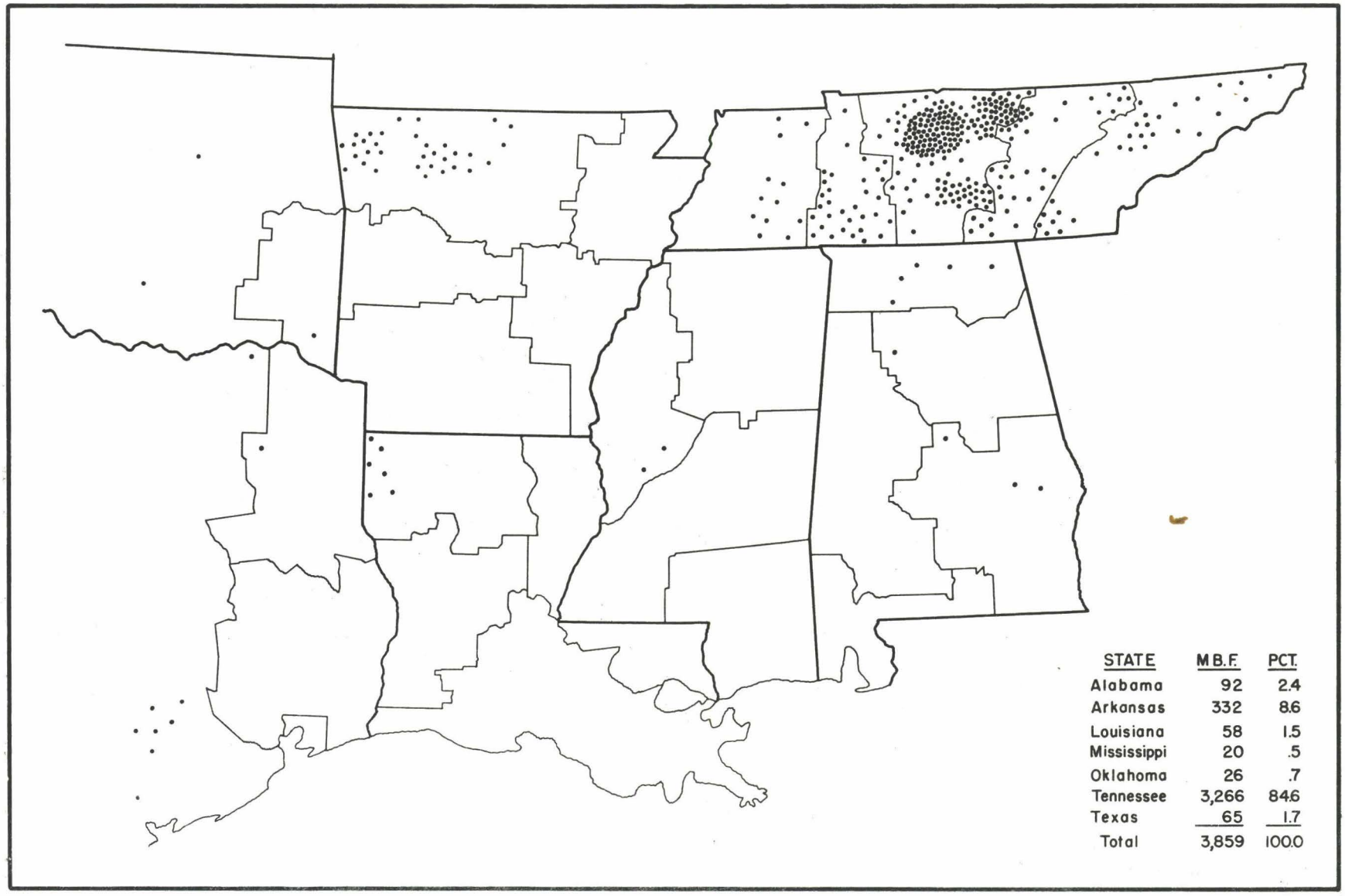

Figure 27.—Walnut. Each dot represents 10 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

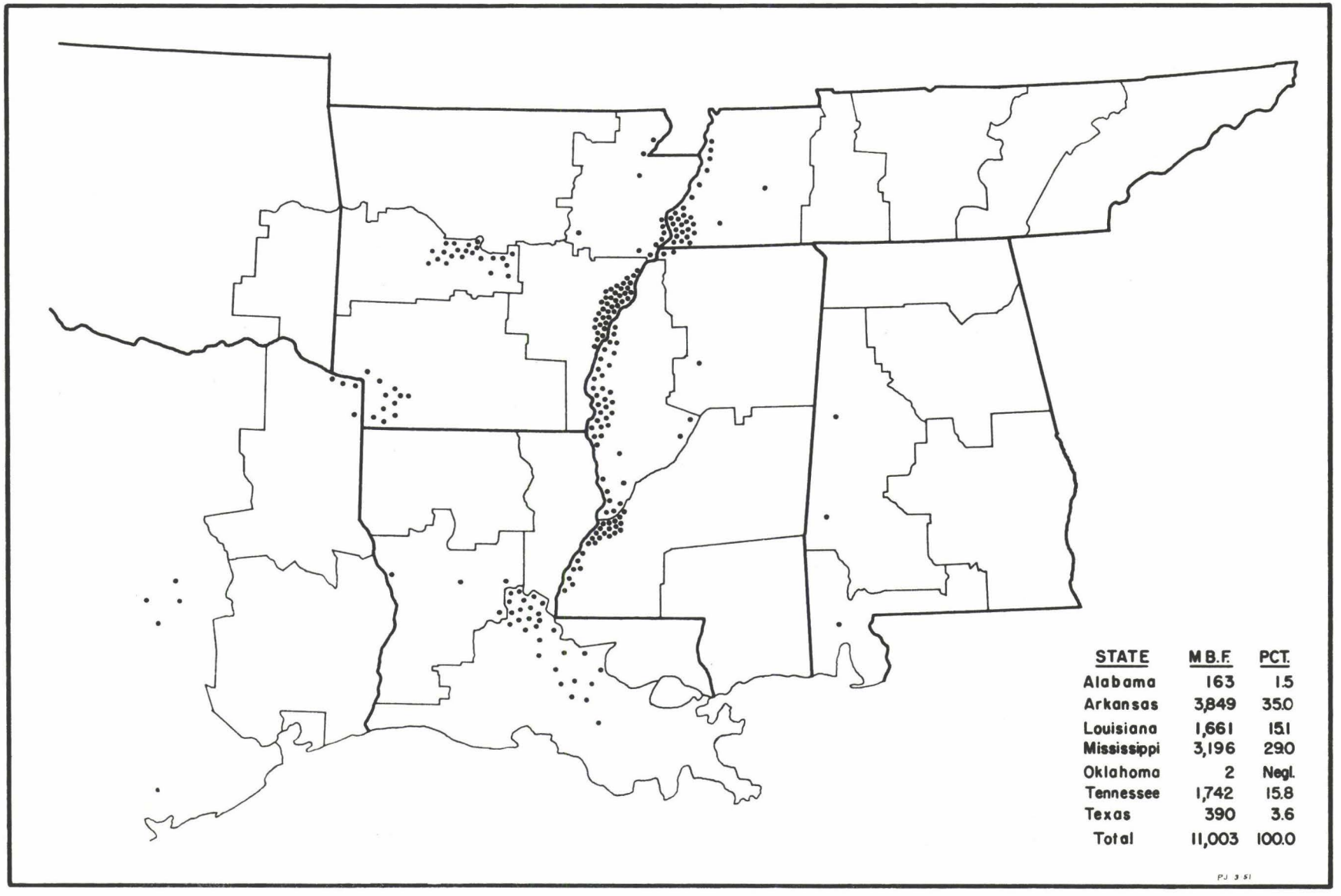

Figure 28.--Willow. Each dot represents 50 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.

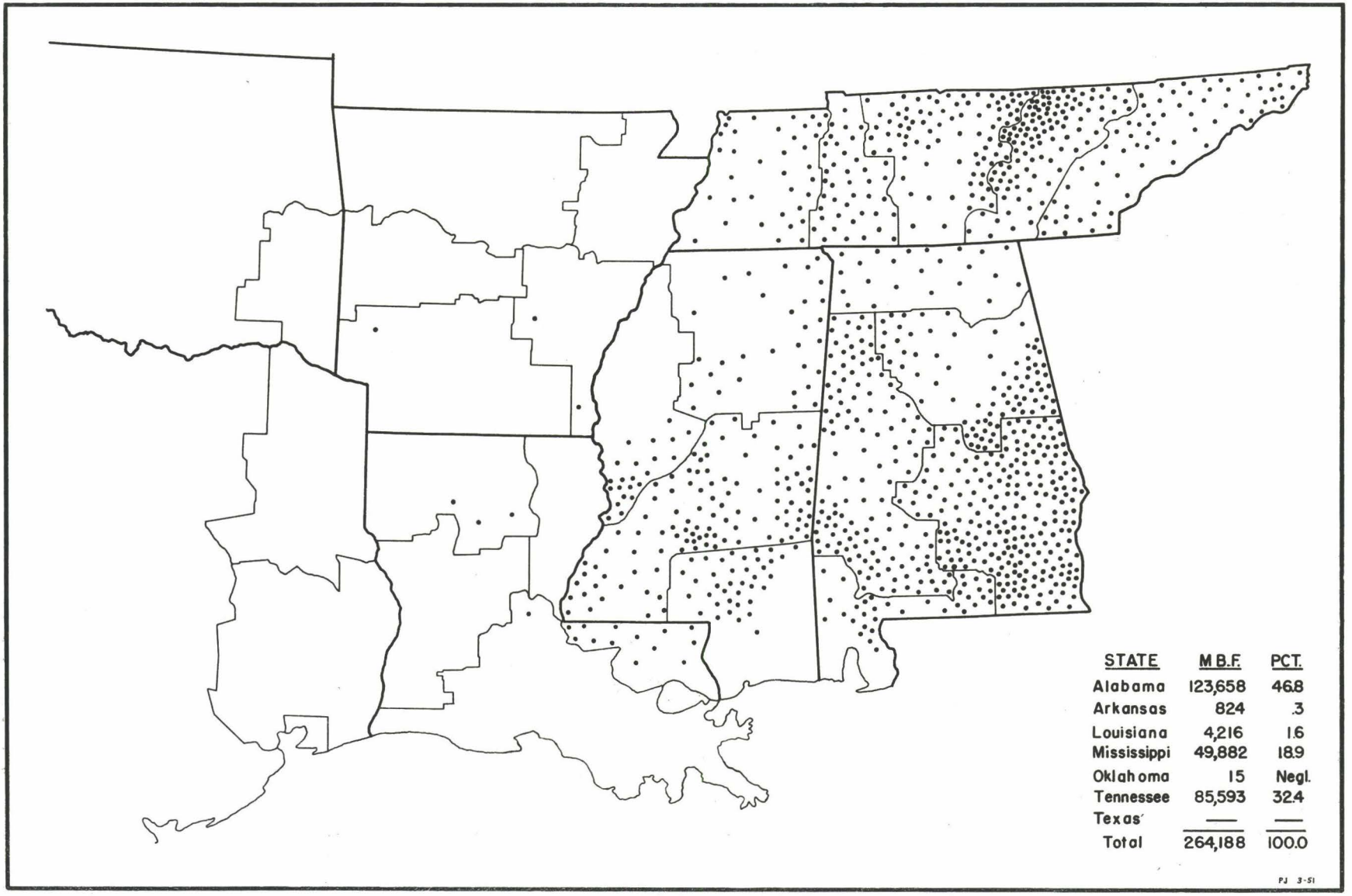

Figure 29.--Yellow-poplar. Each dot represents 250 M board feet of lumber sawn in 1946.